



THURSDAY JULY 26 1984

20p

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THE TIMES

## Tomorrow

Soft soaping  
Aaron Spelling, king of the soap opera *Dynasty* talks about his TV successes and the appeal of Joan Collins

Working wife  
As James Prior prepares to leave Northern Ireland, Jane Prior talks about her role there  
Furry fury  
Bernard Levin puts the bite on the liberators of caged mink  
Taking a dive  
How good will the women's swimming be at the Olympics with the East Germans out of the race?

## Portfolio

A retired banker won yesterday's £2,000 Times Portfolio competition. Mr Victor Jenner, of Gurney Slade, Bath, has been a reader of The Times since 1930 when the newspaper began the regular publication of the crossword.

Portfolio list, page 14, how to play, information service, back page.

## Jaguar to be sold next month

Jaguar, the BL subsidiary, will be sold to the public next month under the Government's privatisation programme at a price which values the business at £297m. New profit figures of £43m for this year show the company continues to benefit from the strong dollar and good US sales. Page 15

## Drugs inquiry

The circulation and use of hard drugs in Britain is to be investigated by a Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs after Parliament's summer recess. Heroin abuse, page 3

## NHS cost lapse

The Commons Public Accounts Committee criticized the "lamentable" failure to achieve large available economies in the cost of supplies to the National Health Service. Page 2

## UK in dock

The new European Parliament in Strasbourg began where it left off in May, hearing all-round condemnations of British attitudes over the European budget. Page 6

## German deal

A £250m loan for East Germany raised by West German banks is expected to lead to relaxation of travel restrictions between the two countries. Page 6

## Pardon sought

Goeffrey Davis, formerly Mycock, aged 38, freed after serving 16 years of a life sentence for murder has said he will not stop until he secures a pardon. Page 3

Leader page 11  
Letters, on education cuts, from Mr R. W. Stiles; homeless in London, from Dr Richard Stone and others; aid for Ethiopia, from Mrs Mary Dines.

Leading articles: Rate-capping; Hongkong; Poland

Features, pages 8, 10

Poet's choice for Poet Laureate; Lord Gowrie on an efficiency drive in the Civil Service; the hand-to-mouth struggle of scientific research. Profile: decathlete Daley Thompson.

Books, page 9

James Fenton on Christopher Hill; Robert Nye reviews C. H. Sisson and Samuel Beckett; Nicholas Shakespeare on short stories by Peter Tinniswood and others; Patrick Dickinson on Charles Mew.

Obituary, page 12

Professor S. B. Chrimes, Major-General Dev Dutt.

Classified, pages 21 to 26

La crème de la crème; Super Socs; appointments.

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# £800m Coal Board loss includes only 3 weeks of strike

By Paul Routledge, Industrial Editor

The National Coal Board will today announce a record deficit of more than £800m for the last financial year, which included only the first three weeks of the miners' strike.

The deficit, which will be met by a grant within the board's £1,200m external finance limit, is not far off double the comparable £485m figure for 1983-84.

But the board will almost certainly be able to point out that the industry has remained just within the borrowing and spending limit set by the Government — only achieved because the long pit strike has halted much badly-needed investment.

Changes in the accountancy procedure mean that the industry is not obliged to show a separate deficit grant and loss figure — £375m and £111m respectively in the previous financial year. Instead there is expected to be a consolidated grant deficit substantially higher than £800m.

The figures are likely to be seized upon by leaders of the National Union of Miners as fresh evidence that their industrial action is costing the industry and the nation dear. The period under review

strike can qualify for substantial lump-sum payments. Miners who want to go could then begin leaving the industry, and that might contribute to breaking the resolve of those still on strike.

The total cost of the strike subsequently has been estimated variously at £1,000m by City stockbrokers and at £3,500m by Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' union president. Whatever the final tally, much of that cost will be borne eventually by the coal board when the strike is over and the bills come rolling in.

The board is to undertake a critical reappraisal of its strategy to beat the strike if, as seems certain, the union national executive today confirms the rejection by its negotiators of the board's latest pay offer.

The offer will be withdrawn, and the board's reassessment will look at some tough new options to achieve its original objectives of closing four million tonnes of "un-economic" capacity, with the loss of 20,000 jobs by voluntary redundancy.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, may decide to go to the Government for changes in the redundancy regulations so that men still on strike can qualify for substantial lump-sum payments. Miners who want to go could then begin leaving the industry, and that might contribute to breaking the resolve of those still on strike.

There were indications last night that the Trades Union Congress may soon be involved in the pits strike, a development which so far been strongly resisted by the leadership of the National Union of Miners.

A change in the union's attitude to TUC involvement is likely to be broached by the NUM executive in Sheffield today when its meeting will hear a renewed offer from the TUC to give at least financial assistance to alleviate hardship.

NUM leaders have been reluctant to agree to any involvement of the TUC in the 20-week strike because of a fear that Congress House would seek to take control of the strike and dissipate the militant strategy which calls on delegates to pay "tribute to the historic struggle of the miners in 1984".

But after yesterday's meeting of the TUC General Council in London, senior union officials were hopeful that the miners would change their minds.

## Strike reports, page 2

The NUM, along with several other unions, has tabled a strongly-worded motion to be debated at Congress which calls on the Labour and trade union movement to be fully mobilized behind the miners' strike against pit closures. The motion closely mirrors a resolution tabled by the union for October's Labour Party conference which calls on delegates to pay "tribute to the historic struggle of the miners in 1984".

They agreed that the remark, made by Mrs Thatcher to a meeting of backbench Conservative MPs last week, was grossly offensive and insulting to the miners.

It attempts also to win from the Labour Party a whole-hearted commitment to the Plan for Coal and an integrated

strike strategy.

It is widely expected that if the NUM's motion is adopted, the TUC will give its support.

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## Disaffected Anglican joins Greek Orthodox

Father William Ledwich, the Hereford priest who resigned from the Church of England in protest at the consecration of Professor David Jenkins as Bishop of Durham, is joining the Greek Orthodox Church.

Father Ledwich, aged 38, who is chaplain of the Hereford Cathedral School, said yesterday: "I shall continue teaching Divinity at the school until the end of the year, but will then hopefully have a new job and join the Greek Orthodox Church, which I now regard as the truest manifestation of Christianity."

Ordained 10 years ago, Father Ledwich said that he was alarmed by the spread of radical opinion among church leaders.

### £80 fine for 'charioteer'

It looked like a scene from Ben Hur, the night two police cars chased Henry Corker on his horse and cart. Policemen stared in amazement as Mr Corker, a trader, charged through a two-car roadblock.

Standing in the two-wheeled cart like a charioteer, he steered his brown and white mare, Sally, through a six-foot gap. Sheffield magistrates were told yesterday. They fined Mr Corker, aged 40, £80 after he admitted being drunk in charge of a horse and carriage and driving furiously so as to endanger the life of any passenger.

### Man tried to frame colleague

Sgt Carter, a civil servant aged 41, of Ophir Road, Worthing, West Sussex, was jailed for a year, all but six weeks suspended, at Lewes Crown Court yesterday, after he was found guilty of intending to pervert the course of justice.

Mr Richard Brown, for the prosecution, said Carter became infatuated with a woman who worked with him. He planted his wallet in her car and reported it stolen, so that she might turn to him for help.

### WPC's £55,000



## 'Lamentable' failure to cut cost of NHS supplies, MPs' committee reports

By Richard Evans

A Commons public spending watchdog yesterday criticized the "lamentable" failure, stretching back 30 years, to achieve large available economies in the cost of supplies to the National Health Service.

In England alone, savings of at least £60m a year could be gained by a better managed and more efficient system of buying equipment for hospitals.

But four years after the Government set up the Health Service Supply Council, which decided to overhaul the entire supplies system, annual savings of only £10m have been obtained, the all-Party Accounts Committee says in a report.

The slow progress in securing available economies in the cost of health service supplies represents a significant missed opportunity, the MPs say.

"Our disappointment at the slow progress is underlined by the frank admission by the Department of Health and Social Security that it is very frustrating for the health service

to appear to go on for so long without ever achieving significant savings. It is lamentable that nearly 30 years of efforts by the health service we are virtually starting from the beginning."

The Conservative-dominated committee is so concerned about the failure to achieve economies that it has decided to investigate the issue again next year to see what progress has been made.

Health service supplies in England, Wales and Scotland, excluding medicines prescribed by family doctors, cost £1,809m two years ago.

The main reasons for wasted money have been identified as too many small value orders, economies stores and distribution centres, excessive stock levels, and too much variety in essentially identical items.

In an attempt to improve the procurement system the supply council decided to "start completely afresh" and introduce a new organization structure for

Progress in Financial Management in Government Departments (Command 9297, Stationery Office, £6.90).

## Space defence 'key to arms control'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A space-based defensive system missile attack would offer the prospect of replacing a strategy of mutually assured destruction with one of mutually assured survival, former director of United States military intelligence said yesterday.

General Daniel Graham, who is one of the leading American supporters of President Reagan's strategic defence initiative, was addressing a conference organized by Aims of Industry in London.

He said that the West had to "get off the treadmill where the only response to an increase in the Soviet threat was to increase its offensive capability".

He denied that a space-based defensive system would destabilize the strategic balance between the US and the Soviet Union and make arms reductions more difficult to achieve. "The day we field a system that makes long-range ballistic missiles less useful is the day we can hope to reduce their numbers."

The first cold war in space is already being fought in the form of an "espionage satellite conflict high over the globe", Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne write in *The Dictionary of Espionage*.

## £9m raised by 12 universities

By Colin Hughes

Twelve universities have raised more than £9m through appeals for contributions from former students, trusts, and industrialists, a report published next month shows.

A working party of university administrators surveyed 34 universities and university colleges to find that 18 had launched or were about to launch appeals to raise private funds.

The sums raised, however, were tiny when compared with the level of public needs to support universities. The Government wants the universities to raise about £130m from private sources, against a public spending of £1,350m on universities.

Aberdeen heads the appeal league, having raised £2.1m since 1982 from alumni, industry and trusts.

The London School of Economics, which raised £1.3m when it became the first institution to take up appeals in 1973, has raised another £1.5m. The report, entitled *Boasting University Income*, says that only Oxford and Cambridge could be expected to raise anything approaching 10 per cent of their funds from private donations.

Mr John Kelly, convenor of the Conference of University Administrators working party, said yesterday that it would take two generations and significant tax changes to persuade individuals and companies to contribute on the scale normal in America.



Plea for science: Mrs Margaret Thatcher meeting some schoolgirls yesterday and addressing them to follow her example as a scientist.

The Prime Minister was shown round a converted double-decker bus in Downing Street.

Th bus is spearheading a drive to encourage schoolgirls to consider careers in engineering and science.

She is shown (above) being guided by Jill Reynolds, aged 11, from Bedfordshire.

### Miners' dispute

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The heated political debate about how long coal stocks can last in the pit strike has obscured the issue of whether the cash reserves of the National Union of Mineworkers can withstand a winter siege.

The NUM is not a particularly wealthy union by the standards of the Labour movement. Its general fund stood at just below £4.8m when the dispute began and, had the union paid £1.5 a week strike benefit (as the new social security laws assume), it would

have been bankrupt in a fortnight. But that is not the full picture. The NUM is still fundamentally a federation. The areas are unions in their own right, and some are very wealthy. Stocks of cash "at the pit head", the Sheffield headquarters of the union, are therefore lower than distributed cash stocks in the coalfields. The areas probably have five times more cash than the assets of the national union.

Yorkshire, for instance, declared a general fund of £7m in its 1983 annual report to the Certification Officer, and it is digging deep to finance the biggest "flying picker" operation ever seen in Britain. The weekly cost of sending out thousands of men into night-boring coalfields is £80,000 a week.

The expenditure on picketing tells us something about the NUM's priorities. The union nationally is giving Yorkshire £16,000 a week "hardship" money to meet the cost of looking after 55,000 strikers and their families. Lancashire gets £4,000 to feed its 5,000, and other strikebound coalfields benefit pro rata.

It is estimated that the union

has been given about £5m in cash and kind by the public, political supporters and other sections of the labour movement since the strike began.

A move will be made today at the NUM executive meeting for a more generous treatment of strikers from central funds. Psychologically, it could be a powerful boost to the dispute if the strings of the Sheffield purse are loosened.

Mr Denis Murphy, secretary of the Northumbrian miners, known as "Silver Birch", had held secret meetings to try to break the strike, a union official said: "We are not having this".

Mr Kim Howells, research officer of the National Union of Mineworkers, South Wales area, said: "The miners and their families have not stuck it out for 28 weeks to be stabbed in the back by a bunch of traitors who refuse to come out and debate the issues openly."

He added: "We are not treating this seriously until we see evidence that there are people behind it rather than media theories."

"The whole thing seems to be part of a concerted campaign."

The Transport and General Workers' Union estimate that more than £100,000 has been given nationally by its members of which £30,000 has come from central funds.

Councils are also able to help through clothing grants to children, giving meeting and storage places and arranging rent rebates.

Among the unions giving

most support to the miners are Sogat, £2, the printing union, which has donated at least £300,000, according to Mr Edward O'Brien, national officer. Leeds and Birmingham branches, he said, are donating £1,000 a week and food lorries are being regularly sent to mining areas.

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Among the unions giving

## New law to control water pollution

By Tony Samstag

The Government yesterday took what it termed "a major step in the control of water pollution in Britain" and brought into force a section of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 just six days before the tenth anniversary of its passage through Parliament.

Part II of the Act extends controls to all estuaries, coastal waters and some underground waters and injects an element of public accountability into the process of pollution control.

In a year a system of registers

will be open to public inspection recording discharges of potential pollutants, monitoring data, and actions taken by (or against) the various water authorities in order to maintain or improve water standards. Mr William Waldegrave, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Environment, said:

"Whatever view is taken of the contribution of time limits, the court must aim to dispose of all cases, but particularly those involving defendants in custody, quickly", the Government says.

At the end of February, there were 6,850 untried remand prisoners in England and Wales.

More than half were awaiting trial at the Crown Court, fewer than half at magistrates courts.

Commitments for trial in the Crown court have increased by nearly a half in four years. But the average waiting time between commitment and trial was reduced from 11.8 weeks in the final quarter of 1979 to 10.2 weeks in the corresponding period of last year for defendants remanded in custody for some or all of the remand period.

Referring to action by the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Government says listing practice at Crown courts has been scrutinized and new arrangements made to identify and monitor long-standing cases still awaiting trial.

The Home Office has a pilot project monitoring waiting times in magistrates' courts to provide better management information and indication of the need for remedy.

Nearly 20 extra Crown courtrooms are planned to be built in the south-east by 1988 and rather more elsewhere in England and Wales.

The Government will consider whether more use might be made of existing provisions to transfer remand hearings to courts nearer the prison where a defendant is held, but the provision of special "bail courts" is not judged a high priority.

The Government also welcomes a recommendation for the increased use of remands by courts for two or three days, which should be long enough for information-gathering, rather than for a complete week.

*Remands in Custody: The Government's Reply to the First Report from the Home Affairs Committee, Session 1983-84* (Command 9322, Stationery Office, £1.30).

## Health service pay talks near agreement

The settlement of National Health Service pay claims moved closer yesterday with two groups of workers being offered "final" 4.5 per cent increases which are likely to be accepted.

The offer to 100,000 white collar clerical and administrative workers was increased from 4 per cent and the 4.5 per cent offer to 17,000 ambulance staff came after the unions and employers could not agree on the introduction of a new salary structure.

The Government's 4.5 per cent offer to 250,000 ancillary workers also seems likely to be accepted after the agreement of the General and Municipal Workers' Union leaders will, however, press the Government for extra funds to pay the increases. They fear that if the Government refuses, there could be drastic cuts in patient services.

## Police bar no-go patrol areas

"No-go" areas for the police patrolling pit villages during the miners' dispute will not be tolerated, the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Mr Colin Sampson, said yesterday. He denied that his force was over-reacting.

More than 2,000 pickets were through a police blockade and tried to stop men at Babbington colliery, near Nottingham, going to work. The police made 70 arrests.

Thirty-three pickets were arrested in a skirmish with the police at the main gates of Bilton Glen colliery, near Edinburgh.

Two haulage firms, George M. Read Transport of Mitcheldean, and Richard Read Transport of Longhope, both in Gloucestershire, issued High Court writs against South Wales miners' leaders over the picketing of the Port Talbot and Llanwern steel works.

The effects of the strike were disclosed by the Department of Employment.

## SAINT LAURENT rive gauche

MEN'S SALE Starts Sat 28th July

73 NEW BOND STREET, W1  
36 BROMPTON ROAD, SW3

# Simpson

ICCA DILLY

01-734 2002

FINAL DRastic REDUCTIONS  
SALE ENDS SATURDAY 28th JULY

**MEN**

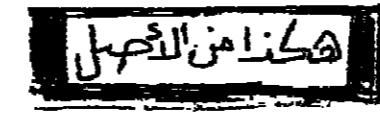
- DAKS suits..... £149. £59
- DAKS jackets..... £155. £49
- DAKS trousers..... £59. £19.50

**WOMEN**

- DAKS wool check skirts..... £59. £29
- Scapa lightweight wool culottes..... £79. £19
- Escada cotton 2-pieces..... £160. £55

# SALE

OPEN TODAY 9.00AM-7.00PM



## Barristers attack plan for solicitors to appear in Crown courts

By Frances Gibbs Legal Affairs Correspondent

A serious clash is developing between leaders of the Bar and Home Office officials over government plans for the role of the 1,500 lawyers to be fair played in the new independent prosecution service.

The chairman of the Bar has described as "catastrophic" the Home Office proposals for the future of the profession. They float the prospect of barristers and solicitors employed in the new service practising in the Crown courts.

At present the Bar has exclusive rights of audience in the Crown courts, an important part of the profession's work alongside the Law Society recently launched an offensive to end that monopoly.

Mr Michael Wright, QC, the Bar's chairman, and Mr Michael Hill, QC, chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, have protested vigorously over the proposals which the Bar Council views with profound concern.

### Managers in Britain better off

British managers have improved their standard of living compared with their international equivalents, according to a survey of prices, incomes and taxation published yesterday.

A firm of international management consultants, Inbucor, says that British management has improved its position, despite the fall in the value of the pound, because of pay rises higher than inflation.

The average pay of a managing director of a company with annual sales of £10m is now £30,500. Taking into account cost of living differences, that is the eleventh best rate in the world for the job.

It is, however, only just over half the amount earned by the best paid executives, who are Swiss, and only two thirds of the real pay of managers in France and the United States.

The worst paid management in the main industrialized countries is in Portugal, Sweden, and the Irish Republic.

### Man freed after 16 years wants pardon

From Craig Seton, Chesterfield

Geoffrey Davis, who served nearly 16 years of a life sentence for murder until he was freed last week by the Court of Appeal, said yesterday: "For my own piece of mind I need to be freed and I will not stop until I get a pardon."

The case of Mr Davis, aged 38, who changed his name by deed poll from Mycock, was the first to succeed of those cases referred to the Court of Appeal by the Home Secretary because of the original convictions had involved evidence from the discredited Home Office forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift.

It was Mr Davis's second appeal since his conviction in 1969 for the rape and murder of Miss Adeline Bracegirdle, aged 84.

Mr Davis, who was a labourer for a landscape gardener in Macclesfield, Cheshire, was enjoying his first taste of freedom after nearly 16 years in 11 different prisons.

Standing in the sunshine in the garden of his sister Sheila's

### Bar on Communion may lead to appeal

A petition to the Queen as Head of the established church is possible over an ecclesiastical dispute between parishioners and their rector in Ewhurst, East Sussex. The controversy centres on two women, briefly refused Communion three years ago.

In the absence of any public explanation of the temporary ex-communication, there have been rumours linking the women with witchcraft and leishman.

On September 5, 1981, the Rev Philip Wood, telephoned Miss Jean Hervey and Mrs Dorothy Atherton and told them not to come to church the next Sunday. Mr Wood says he told the women why they were banned, but that he has since been told by his superiors not to disclose the reasons.

Miss Hervey, a retired mathematics teacher, who taught Princess Anne at Benenden nearby, stayed away. Mrs Atherton went to church, but was publicly refused Communion at the altar rail. Later Mr Wood told his bishop but was told "a refusal of Communion was not warranted by the circumstances".

On September 21, 1981, he wrote withdrawing the ex-communication, but asking the women to refrain from "charitable activities".

The parish is now split between supporters of the two women and the rector. Seventy of the 140 people on the church

roll three years ago now worship elsewhere.

Miss Hervey, aged 74, a lay preacher, cycles two and a half miles to the church at Sedlescombe. She has no idea why she was banned. "There have been all these baseless rumours of witchcraft and leishman", she said.

"In fact I hardly knew Mrs Atherton. We were not friends at all and lived in different villages."

Mrs Atherton has since died in an accident in which she fell on a flower pot cane. She is said never to have recovered from the shock of being refused Communion.

The Bishop of Chichester, Dr Eric Kemp, has maintained that the rector was legally empowered to ban the women without his bishop's approval, provided he told him within seven days, as he did.

Despite appeals by Miss Hervey's supporters and the rector, the bishop has refused to allow the case to "go forward to all the publicity and unpleasantness of a trial in the consistory court".

Mr John Howard, a former parish councillor who leads the campaign for the women, believes that only the Queen can order a hearing and is considering petitioning her.

He insists that Mr Wood cannot have acted "legally

because canon law permits church bans only in the case of "grave and immediate scandal to the congregation".

The Rev Philip Wood and Miss Hervey yesterday

### Ford chief's ploy to boost sales

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford Britain, has told his dealers that he leaked news of a price increase planned for the middle of next month in an interview with a journalist.

The explanation in a letter to all dealers was itself leaked to the trade press yesterday. It is seen by car traders as a ploy to

tempt motorists to boost sales in July and August by rushing to beat the increase.

A Ford main dealer said: "It is not the first time this has happened. Ford is not the only company doing it."

• Volkswagen is recalling 15,000 cars in West Germany to check a suspect steering component after five road deaths in the past three

years. The suspect cars are VW Polo, Derby, and Passat and Audi 50 and 80 models sold between 1972 and 1978. VW dealers in Britain have been told to carry out free checks if owners express concern.

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## PARLIAMENT July 25 1984

## Warship yards to go private

## SHIPBUILDING

The Government has decided that British Shipbuilders should sell its Warship Building interest, Mr Michael Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a statement in the Commons.

There were strong Opposition protests at his announcement. Mr Tebbit said that the Government wanted BS to make substantial progress towards privatization of warship building by March 31 1985 and to complete the process by March 31, 1986.

He said that the Corporation accounts for 1983-84 showed a trading loss of £161m of which £75m was contributed by Scott Lithgow, now in the private sector, following the successful rescue operation in March.

The Chairman has stated, and I agree (he said) that the Corporation cannot accept a continuation of the last two years' performance. I welcome his assurance that policies have now been established to ensure that the lessons learnt cannot be repeated. I also welcome the steps that the corporation has begun to take on the rationalization and restructuring of its activities.

On June 4 I received the Corporation's proposed corporate plan for the period 1984/1985 to 1987/88.

The Government endorses the corporation's primary aim of concentrating resources on a stable, cost-effective mainstream merchant shipbuilding business. The corporation is well aware that the key to its future depends on improving the efficiency of production of merchant ships.

It sees the primary need as being the concentration and integration of its shipbuilding, ship repair and marine facilities to increase efficiency and productivity. In all this a further key element will be the implementation of the flexible working practices agreed with the workforce earlier this year.

The history of such attempts to save, in alone, investment, merchant shipbuilding is not encouraging. Merchant shipowners are not satisfied with its scope but it is essential, and it is supported by the Government. The corporation plans to be able to accept orders at a rate of up to 180-210,000 compensated gross registered tonnes (CGRT) a year. This contrasts with the 117,000 CGRT of orders won in 1983/84.

The Corporation's ability to win orders at such a rate will depend on a number of factors. These include the state of the world market, the agreement with the European Commission to an enhanced rate of subsidy through the Intervention Fund; the size of that fund; the degree to which productivity is improved; and the extent to which competitiveness is increased.

The Government will take decisions on funding levels in the autumn in the light of the negotiations in Brussels. I have already warned the Corporation that a tight financial regime will have to apply, and that funding levels will depend on the overall public expenditure position at the time.

## Protests at subsidized food sales

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Government intends to take firm action to try to ensure that the European Commission's proposal to sell subsidized butter to Russia and elsewhere is not accepted, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told the Commons yesterday.

He said: "If, as other EEC governments took the same attitude as Britain then the proposal, which would breach Community spending limits, could not go ahead."

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said: "The Commission is already spending one-third of every penny it spends on either destroying or dumping surplus food."

Is not Mr Rifkind concerned about the decision of the Commission yesterday to agree to spend even more on dumping cheap butter and other food on Russia and elsewhere when that is not authority from the Council of Ministers? What powers has the Government to prevent the Commission from spending illegally?

Mr Rifkind: I share his concern at the proposals of the Commission. As to powers to prevent such as this if their proposal come before the Council of Ministers obviously the UK is in a position to take action in the normal way.

Certain of the proposals may be dealt with by the management

In the light of our manifesto commitment to privatise a substantial part of British Shipbuilders the Government has decided that British Shipbuilders should sell their warshipbuilding interests, making substantial progress towards privatisation by March 31, 1985 and completing it by March 31, 1986. The Corporation will also continue to dispose of other saleable assets.

Accordingly I have today asked the Corporation to set in hand action to dispose of those parts of the Corporation engaged mainly or wholly in warshipbuilding.

To secure the maximum practical extent of fair competition we would prefer to see the yards sold separately or in small groups.

I have, however, also asked the Corporation to set in hand contingency preparations for a flotation on the Stock Exchange of all or some of the companies in case individual sales may not be achieved.

I believe this will enable the Corporation to pursue single-mindedly its aim for the merchant shipbuilding business and to take steps to improve efficiency on which their long-term future depends, while providing an assured competitive warshipbuilding capability.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said Mr Tebbit was the principal grave-digger of British industry.

This new corporation, for example, will be responsible for 180,000 to 210,000 tonnes per annum output, was simply not sufficient to maintain British shipbuilders at its proper size. How many more redundancies and closures were to be expected during the plan period?

The only year in which British Shipbuilders in the plan period never had any redundancies and closures was 1981-82 with output of some 400,000 tonnes. What was the Secretary of State doing to ensure that British shipowners - what was left of them - placed a larger proportion of their orders for new vessels in British yards?

Is not it a disgrace (he said) that over recent years, on a comparable basis, only 26 per cent of British shipowners' new orders have been placed with British yards as compared with 87 per cent of French shipowners in their yards, 97 per cent of Belgian shipowners in their yards and more than 75 per cent and 85 per cent in the case of the Danes, Dutch and West Germans? Does he know of any other country which gives so little support through its own merchant marine to its own shipbuilding industry?

Mr Bruce Millas (Glasgow, Govt, Lab) said Mr Tebbit had announced a prescription for further decline in the already shattered merchant shipbuilding sector. Then would be more closures.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L) said many would regard the plans for privatization as an act of grand folly, on the same scale as those to private the Royal Ordnance Factories.

How would Mr Tebbit get about the complicated business of disengaging the military sector from the civilian sector? This seemed another example of the Government's blind dogged setting against the interests of the industry and the Royal Navy which it served.

Mr Tebbit said Mr Ashdown was wrong on every point. Britain had not been able to export any warships.

committees, and decisions of the committee can only be overturned if a third party agrees them. The UK will most certainly not accept these proposals but I cannot anticipate whether the two-thirds requirement will be achieved.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab) said: "We at least ensure that food in store in this country is distributed to those who need it, like my constituents, or to the poor of

in-store reserves at the same time as increasing cheap food exports at the expense of the British taxpayer."

Mr Kilroy-Silk: The Commission is free to do what it wishes. What the Council of Ministers and the British government have to do is to take firm action to ensure that any Commission proposals which would be contrary to legal limits on Community spending are not accepted.

Mr Robin Cook, chief Opposition spokesman on European and Commonwealth affairs: The reality is that the Commission has just decided to ignore the Council of Ministers. Their decision to go ahead with unauthorised expenditure, for which the money does not exist, demolishes all the promises we have heard of greater financial discipline.

Mr Kilroy-Silk: If the other member governments make the same response as this Government intends to do these Commission proposals will not take effect. Therefore the Council of Ministers and the member governments have it within their power to prevent any proposals by the Commission they believe to be undesirable and unacceptable.

Mr Kilroy-Silk: I share his concern at the proposals of the Commission. As to powers to prevent such as this if their proposal come before the Council of Ministers obviously the UK is in a position to take action in the normal way.

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If British shipowners found that despite this subsidy they were still unable to get competitive quotations that fault must be laid at the door of British Shipbuilders, not at the Government's door.

If Mr Shore felt that to remove the profitable warship yards would damage the merchant shipyards, was he suggesting that the defence budget should cross-subsidize even further the production of merchant ships?

The two yards engaged mainly in warship building were Cammell Laird at Birkenhead and Swan Hunter, on Tyneside.

Mr David Price (Eastleigh, C) asked if British Shipbuilders would enter into a management-shareholdership deal to take over the National Freight Corporation?

Was Mr Tebbit on the board of BS aware of the need for speed. Mr Tebbit said if foreign investment would be welcome.

Mr Tebbit: I believe this will enable the Corporation to pursue single-mindedly its aim for the merchant shipbuilding business and to take steps to improve efficiency on which their long-term future depends, while providing an assured competitive warshipbuilding capability.

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for many years. Jobs had thus been lost unnecessarily, and the Navy had paid more for its ships than it needed to, had fewer ships than it might have had, delivered later than needed be. He saw no difficulties about disengaging the yards.

Mr Donald Dixon (arrow, Lab) It is nonsense to suggest this is going to save taxpayers' money. The £44m for the warship building yards will put more money into some of his pockets.

The sell-off will mean that merchant shipbuilding in the country will not be viable.

Mr Tebbit: No harm would come to the warship building yards competing for MoD tenders from overseas and to have a turn-around, in the same way as private ownership of Scott Lithgow has already begun to turn that yard around. It has a very narrow and bogged view of these matters.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) asked if foreign investment would be welcome.

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Mr Paddy Ashdown

# National unity bandwagon starts rolling as Israel faces up to poll impasse

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Confronted by the most serious political deadlock in Israel's history, a growing number of politicians are looking towards a government of national unity as a way out of the impasse. But there is little optimism that the difficulties in the way will be overcome.

Just as both main power blocks, the Likud and Labour, are trying to win enough support among the 13 smaller parties to form a narrow-based coalition, so are they in demand of the right to lead any national unity government.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, maintains that his party would have the right to lead a broad-based coalition because it has the greatest number of seats (45), while Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, contends that his Likud block

has greater broad-base support among new deputies.

The momentum towards a national unity government, mandated specifically to deal with Israel's economic plight, was increased by a statement from several leading writers all of whom urged left-wing opponents of the plan to support it.

The writers, including Mr Amos Oz, appealed to Mapam, the Citizens' Rights movement and Shatzi, three left-wing parties which had previously dismissed the scheme. But later Mapam, part of the Labour Alignment, reiterated its refusal to take part.

Support for a well-to-well coalition came also from leaders of a number of smaller factions, including Mr Ezer Weizman, head of the new Yahad Centre.

## How the factions will line up in Knesset

In the intensive negotiations to form a new Israeli Government, the following 13 Knesset factions all have a role to play, either active or passive, in the calculations of Labour and Likud the two main blocks. Their projected number of seats with 98 per cent of the vote counted are in brackets.

### The Religious Camp

Greatly splintered, now embraces Shas, the Sephardic Torah Guardians, a newly formed oriental group within the ultra-orthodox Jewish community (4); Agudat Yisrael, also ultra-orthodox, whose members supported the last coalition but took no Cabinet seats (2); the National Religious Party, now pondering renewing its pre-1977 ties with Labour (4); Morasha, a hardline breakaway from the NRP led by ultra-nationalist Rabbi Haim Druckman, will only go with Labour if it changes its views over the West Bank (2); and Tami, the Sephardic party which forced the early election and was subsequently heavily defeated in the polls (1).

### The Right

Techiya, born out of opposition to the peace treaty with Egypt, now broadened with addition of Tsomet movement of former Chief of Staff, General Rafael Eitan (4). Confident of becoming third largest Knesset faction with five members after soldiers' vote counted, Kach, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, publicly shunned

### Value for money is top priority

## More British aid going to international bodies

By Michael Prest

The proportion of Britain's overseas aid budget going to international institutions rather than being directly controlled by Britain has risen sharply in the past two years, according to a government report published yesterday.

In its second annual review, the Overseas Development Administration, a section of the Foreign Office, with responsibility for aid, says that international bodies, such as the World Bank and the European Development Fund, absorbed 41 per cent of Britain's aid budget last year, compared with 30 per cent in 1981.

Overseas aid last year ran at £1,058m, or 0.35 per cent of gross domestic product, against

### TOP TEN RECIPIENTS OF BRITISH AID

	1983	1982
India	£128m	£54m
Sudan	£32m	£39m
Kenya	£32m	£27m
Mexico	£24m	£23m
Tanzania	£20m	£27m
Sri Lanka	£20m	£33m
Bangladesh	£25m	£20m
Zimbabwe	£20m	£19m
Pakistan	£17m	£17m
Indonesia	£15m	£17m
Mauritius	£15m	£17m
Zambia	£14m	£14m

## Socialists in Spain resent advice on Nato

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid

Señor Manuel Fraga, Spain's opposition leader, has embarrassed the ruling Socialists by sending them advice on the still-clouded question of a referendum on Nato membership straight after he had seen President Reagan in Washington.

Señor Fraga advised the Gonzalez Government not to risk losing the referendum, as public opinion polls have suggested it would but to opt instead for consulting the Spanish people as promised through an early general election.

Señor Fraga, whose right-wing Popular Alliance wants Spain to become a full and militarily integrated member of Nato, claimed he was thinking of Spain's national interest and ignoring the fact that an early election would not be to his own party's advantage.

## Pravda accuses US of 'nuclear hostages' plan

Moscow (Reuter) - Pravda yesterday accused the United States of planning to deploy strategic missiles in Europe in addition to medium-range cruise and Pershing rockets.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper said this was the true intention behind suggestions made to London that it should allow the United States to station giant Minuteman missiles with conventional warheads on British territory.

The commentary was in response to a remark by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Parliament.

"Washington's intention is quite clear: to deploy strategic weapons in Europe, in addition to medium-range nuclear arms, to destroy the Nato countries and turn the Nato countries into its nuclear hostages once and for all," Pravda said.

US suggestions that the Minuteman rockets it would send to Britain would have only conventional warheads were "meant to blow dust into the eyes of simpletons".

Signora Maria Giorgini, aged 51, pictured several years ago, also known as Mamma Ebe, who was sentenced in Vercelli, northern Italy, to 10 years in jail for running a fake religious order which forced her followers to work without pay and made her a fortune.

She recruited young people, who believed her order was recognized by the Vatican, and made them live in complete isolation, working long hours in nursing homes where invalids came seeking miraculous cures. The judge said she used physical and psychological violence

to force the property of the state if it proved authentic.

Livorno, however, is in no mood to allow them to be taken elsewhere after the emphasis of the find, not even in another wheelbarrow.

## SE Asia trip for Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher is planning an autumn visit to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, according to diplomatic sources in South East Asia.

There has been no confirmation from London, but it is understood that Mrs Thatcher is planning to be away for about a fortnight towards the end of September.

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## Easing of travel curbs will follow Bonn loan to East Germany

From Michael Rinyon  
Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government yesterday formally approved a new loan of DM950m (£255m) raised by West German banks for East Germany, which is expected to ease and increase travel between the two countries.

The loan is part of a general package that Bonn has been negotiating with East Berlin which will lead to significant concessions by the East Germans to increase human contacts. Yesterday Herr Philipp Jenninger, State Secretary in the Chancellery, laid before the Cabinet the 11-point agreement both sides were eager to conclude before the visit here at the end of September of Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

In return for federal guarantees for the loan, the East Germans have agreed to lower the minimum compulsory exchange from DM25 a day to DM15 for Western pensioners visiting East Germany, to allow East German pensioners to visit friends and acquaintances in the West (instead of only immediate relatives, as at present), increase the time East German pensioners may stay in the West from 30 to 60 days, and West Germans in East Germany from 30 to 45 days. Customs duties will be lightened and a series of measures adopted to increase traffic between border districts.

The new credit arrangements,

like last year's, do not oblige East Germany to spend the money on West German goods, though the federal republic accounts for most of its Western trade. The loan will be raised by a consortium headed by the Deutsche Bank. West Germany's biggest, and will be transferred in two equal instalments. It is repayable over five years at an interest rate of one point more than that charged between London banks.

The new agreement epitomizes the continuing improvement in inner-German relations in spite of the frigid East-West atmosphere. The seal on this document will be set by the three-day visit of Herr Honecker, due to begin on September 26.

The East German leader will not visit Bonn itself, because neither German state recognizes each other's capital. But he will be received by President Richard von Weizsäcker in Garmisch Castle, the official government guesthouse some 30 miles from Bonn, and he will have talks with Chancellor Kohl in Bad Kreuznach, the Rhine-

land-Palatinate town where Karl Marx married his wife, Jenny.

Herr Honecker, who will be paying his first visit to the federal republic, is also expected to go to his birthplace in Saarland, and will have talks with Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister. While in Munich he is expected to visit the memorial at Dachau concentration camp.

Meanwhile, it has been announced in East Berlin that substantial reconstruction is about to begin on the East German side of Checkpoint Charlie, the crossing point between East and West Berlin for non-Germans. The dilapidated and dark wooden huts are probably going to be replaced with a more impressive structure to make a better impression on Western visitors.

Some details of the agreement were leaked a few weeks ago, and there will be clear disappointment that only pensioners will benefit immediately from the new regulations.

Pretoria's hopes of deal still alive

## Talks with Swapo revived

From Michael Hornsby  
Johannesburg

The talks held on the Cape Verde Islands between South Africa and Swapo, the organization fighting for the independence of South-African-occupied Namibia, are the first publicly admitted direct negotiations between the two sides without the presence of third parties.

There have been previous secret contacts, and in May of this year Dr Willie van Niekerk, South Africa's Administrator-General to Namibia, who also represented Pretoria in Cape Verde, sat down with Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, at a conference in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

Chaired jointly by Dr van Niekerk and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the conference was attended by a group of internal political parties in Namibia - that is, those not involved in the guerrilla war waged by Swapo from bases in southern Angola. It broke down after coming close to agreement on Namibia's independence.

Mr Nujoma walked out, apparently in anger at attempts by two other Namibian parties to link independence to re-

moval of Cuban troops from Angola and to resurrect an old objection about the alleged inability of the United Nations to supervise the independence process impartially.

The immediate aim of the Cape Verde meeting, according to the South Africans, was to try and lay the basis for a ceasefire in Namibia, and to revive the momentum towards an independence settlement which petered out after the collapse of the Lusaka conference.

Earlier in the year events had seemed to be moving fast. At the end of January, Pretoria

announced it was ready to "disengage" its troops from southern Angola, and in February reached an agreement with Angola whereby the latter would take over the task of preventing Swapo infiltration into Namibia.

The disengagement has not been completed owing, Pretoria says, to continued activity by Swapo in southern Angola, which the Angolan Army has proved unable to control, and in northern Namibia.

At the end of January there was also a secret meeting in Lusaka between Mr Nujoma and the head of South African military intelligence at which the Swapo leader was offered safe passage to Namibia to discuss the formation of "a government of national unity", which would negotiate independence.

This proposal, turned down by Swapo, departed radically from UN Security Council Resolution 435, which envisages a UN-policed ceasefire and elections.

In March Pretoria proposed a regional peace conference. The proposal has never been withdrawn, although it was immediately rejected by Angola and Swapo.

Mr Sam Nujoma: Earlier meetings in secret

## Whale plan needs £9m in two years

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi

About 97m must be found within the next two years if the first global plan for the conservation of whales and other marine animals is to go ahead.

Experts of the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme gave this warning yesterday, when they described the new plan as the key to the survival of whales, monk seals, manatees, dugongs and other marine mammals.

A Deep ecologist, Dr Bent Nielsen, said the new action plan included the creation of sanctuaries for whales, banning public access to breeding areas, and the control of commercial catching.

The International Whaling Commission recently agreed to ban commercial whaling between 1986 and 1996. But the Soviet Union, Japan and Norway - the three biggest whaling nations - have refused to support this.

Dr Nielsen said some of the money needed for the plan would come from individual governments. But much would also come from voluntary contributions.

Getting the message: Ms Ferraro admires a shirt bearing the slogan "A woman's place is in the White House". Later President Reagan's campaign chief apologized for the President's remark that the choice of Ms Ferraro might be "the biggest bust politically in recent history".

He said no sexual slur was intended.

## Tory has slight edge in Canadian TV debate

From John Best, Ottawa

There was no clear winner or loser when the leaders of Canada's three main political parties squared off in a pre-election television debate.

Mr John Turner, the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive Conservatives and Mr Ed Broadbent, of the New Democratic Party all had reason for satisfaction at the outcome of Tuesday night's two-hour debate. However Mr Mulroney probably had the edge.

The first of three live television confrontations scheduled before the September 4

federal election, the debate was conducted entirely in French.

Mr Turner managed to maintain the statesmanlike poise that he has projected throughout the election campaign which started on July 7. The Prime Minister, who took over on June 30, spent considerable time putting distance between himself and the discredited economic policies of previous Liberal administrations.

He emphasized that he has a "new team" ready to tackle problems such as 11 per cent unemployment and the 30 billion Canadian dollars (£16.5 billion) budget deficit.

## Reagan goes on the attack with pledge not to raise taxes

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan has taken no hope of getting more from Congress. He began the press conference with a salvo against the House of Representatives. He said it held captive six vitally important Bills, including those relating to a mandatory balanced budget, the use of public school classrooms by religious groups after hours, and an anti-crime package.

Asked if he would rule out a tax increase next year, he said: "Yes."

Mr Walter Mondale, his

Democratic rival, who is fishing on Gunflint Lake in Minnesota, replied somewhat lamely: "I have been hearing fish stories all week. But tonight Mr Reagan told a big one."

Only last week Mr Mondale

claimed that Mr Reagan had a secret plan to increase taxes.

Mr Reagan was in fine form.

He presented Mr Mondale as a high-tax, big-spending liberal who would abandon the struggle against Marxism in Central America and let El Salvador bleed to death.

"I am not trigger-happy,"

President said in reference to America's secret war in Nicaragua and its military aid to the Salvadorean Government. He insisted that Nicaragua was a threat to the hemisphere.

After the press conference,

White House officials indicated that Mr Reagan has reluctantly abandoned hopes of wresting more money from the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, for anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua.

He had wanted an additional \$21m (about £16m), which would be channelled through the Central Intelligence Agency. Previous funds are almost exhausted and officials said

## Police accept Briton's account of gun killing

Chamoua (AFP) - Christopher Mansou, aged 27, a British climber who was charged on Tuesday with the accidental manslaughter of a French friend, has satisfied police over what happened, they said yesterday.

Mr Mansou late on Monday night was celebrating a successful climb when he started showing a guest his gun. He loaded one when his friend Patrick Rieffel, aged 28, knocked at the door. Mr Mansou went to open it carrying the gun, which suddenly went off killing M Rieffel.

## Nigeria extends the scope of death penalty

Lagos (AFP) - Nigerian military rulers have issued decrees imposing the death sentence for arson, illegally exporting food-stuffs and petroleum, currency counterfeiting and drug trafficking. One decree recommended a 21-jail sentence for anyone over 18 who cheated in an examination.

Offences now subject to the death penalty include selling prohibited goods, damaging public property, tampering with oil pipelines, electricity and telephone cables, as well as illegal import or export of mineral oil or mineral ore.

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# Zimbabwe renews state of emergency despite Nkomo party opposition

From Ian Routh, Harare

The state of emergency in Zimbabwe has been renewed for a further six months as the Government grapples with the spreading incidence of attacks by anti-government guerrillas.

For the first time in the nine occasions that the renewal of the emergency has come before the House of Assembly since independence the Zanu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo voted against it late on Tuesday, accusing the Government's security forces of abusing the powers to kill and injure innocent civilians.

In previous emergency debates, Zanu has spoken strongly against the handling by the Army, particularly the Fifth

Brigade, of the civilian population but has voted with the Government as a display of its support for actions against "dissidents" whom the Government says are backed by Zulu.

The 15 "No" votes on Tuesday included five from the Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith, renamed the Conservative Alliance since the party's congress at the weekend.

Mrs Ruth Chinamano, wife of Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Zanu vice-president, presented a lengthy list of names of people she alleged had been killed by government troops, and said that to support the renewal was against her conscience.

Among Zanu speakers during

## Harare taxes at the limit

A mood of complacency has settled over Harare's financial circles as they wait for today's announcement of the 1984-85 budget statement by the Minister of Finance Dr Bernard Chidzero (Our Correspondent writes).

The situation last year when Dr Chidzero presented a wide range of tax measures and described the country as being among the most heavily taxed in the world still obtains. The country's revenue producing private sector is shrink considerably and economists are confident that Dr Chidzero has little left to tax apart from

## Canberra may examine claim that Hollis planted KGB mole in 1948

From Tony Dubouin  
Melbourne

## Insanity defence rejected in Pancoast trial

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles

Marvin Pancoast, aged 34, was found on Tuesday to have been sane when he brutally murdered the former mistress of President Reagan's late confidant, Alfred Bloomingdale. The decision was made by the jury that had convicted him of murder.

After deliberating for four days, the jury said Pancoast knew what he was doing when he bludgeoned Vicki Morgan, aged 30, to death with a baseball bat in a flat the couple shared in July last year.

Pancoast had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. He was ordered to return to court for sentencing on August 31.

make about the Hollis story is that I am told he had nothing whatsoever to do with the first batch of ASIO people back in 1949. He did advise in advance of that on the structure and so on of the organization but had nothing to do with the recruitment for it.

Sir Roger Hillis, the former director of MI5, who has been accused of being a spy played a leading role in the establishment of ASIO when he visited Australia in 1948.

Yesterday, Senator Evans said that it would have been difficult for Sir Roger to plant a mole because he had not been involved in recruiting ASIO staff.

He said: "The only point I

have about the Hollis story is that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the first batch of ASIO people back in 1949. He did advise in advance of that on the structure and so on of the organization but had nothing to do with the recruitment for it.

Mr Wright, who has lived in Tasmania for eight years, also claimed that MI5 had files on two prominent Australian politicians in the mid-1970s and that one had been investigated.

He has offered to return to Britain, despite the risk of a 10 year jail sentence for breaching the Official Secrets Act, to expose what he called the threat posed by Soviet intelligence on the security of the United Kingdom. He called for a purge of the British security services.

Spycatcher Mr Peter Wright stands outside the small, timber shack, hidden away in the hills of southern Tasmania, that has been his home for eight years.

This week he broke silence on a top secret issue that has worried governments around the world - the extent of Soviet penetration of the upper echelons of the British secret service.

Mr Wright claims that a major cover-up, organized by former Director-General of MI5, the late Sir Roger Hollis, allowed Soviet "moles" to operate for decades.

The man from MI5's counter-espionage section left Whitehall in 1976 and moved with his wife, Lois, to the sleepy village of Cynwyd to be near his daughter.

## Chapter of illusion ends

# Israel closes Beirut office

From Robert Fisk  
Dhaya, Lebanon

The very last relic of Israel's unofficial peace treaty with Lebanon - "the end of a chapter of illusions," Mr Yitzhak Rabin the Israeli Labour leader, called it - disappeared from the map yesterday morning when Israel finally closed its government liaison office north of Beirut.

Its 35 diplomats and security men landed over their helicopters at 3 am and flew off over the Mediterranean, leaving behind them a pile of empty ammunition boxes, a scattering of tourist brochures advertising the supposed benefits of Lebanese-Israeli friendship, and a crumpled poster which prematurely announced: "We export our way of life."

The immediate effects of the closure - which became inevitable once the Lebanese authorities decided to withdraw their army protection from the office - are going to be felt by Lebanese civilians wishing to cross the Israeli front line in southern Lebanon.

Lebanese wishing to travel south from Beirut can no longer obtain the *laisser passer* documents which the Israelis insist all travellers should carry, and the Israeli Foreign Ministry said in a statement yesterday in Hebrew - while a series of

## Role of Syrians is condemned

Abrogation of the May 17 agreement "at Syrian dictate" was contrary to the interests of Lebanon itself, Israel's Foreign Minister said. Israel considered itself free to take steps to maintain its security interests in its northern border and would "continue to maintain contacts with its numerous friends in Lebanon". It would continue to strive for good neighbourly relations with Lebanon in the hope that Lebanon would be free to operate as an independent country."

closure would "certainly cause damage and much suffering to the Lebanese people". It did not explain why Israel could not simply issue such passes at the military lines along the Awali and Bisan rivers.

The office, in a villa on a small hill at Dhaya, was intended to provide the framework for growing diplomatic and economic relations between Israel and Lebanon. The Israeli head of mission held semi-diplomatic status - the door to his old office yesterday still bore the legend "ambassador" in Hebrew - while a series of

## Australia denies East Timor spy flights

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

The federal Government has denied claims that Australia had been sending spy flights over East Timor.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday that it was possible that drug runners or opponents of the Indonesian occupation of the former Portuguese colony were responsible for the flights.

The allegation was made by Mr John Lombard, a senior reporter with Radio Australia, on the ABC television programme *Nationwide* on Tuesday night. Mr Lombard said the flights were raised by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, General Mardani, when he met Mr Hayden in Jakarta earlier this month.

Mr Hayden was angry when he arrived at Parliament House in Canberra yesterday morning.

"It is the most outrageous beat-up I've ever heard," he said.

It was "outrageously irresponsible to draw the Australian defence forces into this matter in the way in which it has been done. It generates tension and

suspicion and creates more difficulties, especially when the Defence Minister has categorically denied the allegations."

However, later Mr Hayden admitted that the flights had been raised by the Indonesian Foreign Minister during their talks. He had said that Indonesian radar had detected uncharted flights by aircraft coming from the south-east and that they did not appear to be military aircraft. They were either piston-engined or turbo-prop aircraft and were too small to have come from Manila, Hawaii or Singapore.

Mr Hayden said that he had assured the Indonesians that the aircraft were not Australian military or government aircraft. He said the Defence Department, the federal police and customs were investigating the possibility that the aircraft were Australian.

Mr Hayden's anger over the issue is a measure of the delicate state of relations between Australia and Indonesia over East Timor.

## Bombs on first day of Tamil general strike

From Donovan Meldrich  
Colombo

Bombs exploded twice at the central bus stand at Jaffna in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka yesterday at the start of a two-day general strike, called by the Tamil United Liberation Front in a week of mourning to mark the first anniversary of the riots of last year.

Police attributed the explosions which caused little damage to groups of separatists who last week called for a three-day general strike and gave warning that they would deal with anyone seen on the streets.

A government minister said yesterday that the incidents that took place on Monday afternoon, when Tamil United Liberation Front leaders were staging a fast at a Hindu temple, showed that militant young people had taken over leadership of the front in the north.

The youths exploded three bombs near the temple and splashed water on the spot where the Tamil leaders were to have fasted.



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## SPECTRUM

## The boy who became superman

The Times Profile:  
Daley Thompson

Rain beats at the lone figure, forcing himself around the track. Rain and sweat soak his close-cropped Afro haircut and his thick black moustache.

He will run three laps around the 400-metre track, just fast enough to cause pain. He will allow himself exactly 10 minutes to recover; then he will do it again, and again and again.

Daley Thompson, the decathlon champion, went to the campus of the University of California at Irvine last September to prepare for the Olympics in Los Angeles. He is expected to win.

Thompson is a natural sprinter, just over 6ft tall with immense shoulders, broad chest and thickly muscled thighs and calves on a 13½in frame. He covers 100 metres in 10.4 seconds, less than a half-second behind the world record and faster than any of his Olympic competitors.

But sets of 1,200 metres are agony. "It makes me feel like I never want to run again", he says, fighting for breath again. "I hate it."

Yet he knows it is the only way. In 1983 a back strain, then a groin injury kept him from serious training for six months, but he entered the world championships in Helsinki that summer and won.

"I'd been training for eight years", he says. "That gives you a reserve. But you only have so much in the bank." Now he's back on the track, extending himself and rebuilding the reserve.

Thompson, now 25, dominates the sport. He has not lost a decathlon since the summer of 1978, when he had just turned 20. He has won the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the 1982 Commonwealth Games and European championships, and last year's Helsinki championships.

No American is within shouting distance. Even Jürgen Hünigen of West Germany, who has twice broken Thompson's world record, has not finished within 100 points in six head-to-head competitions.

"Actually, I don't think that's an accurate indication of our relative abilities", says Thompson. He pauses for effect, then

adds: "All things considered, we're more like 200 points apart."

There is no smile, just the hint of a disarming twinkle in his eye. The combination of charm and irreverence has brought him a remarkable level of celebrity in the Commonwealth and throughout Europe.

People are taken, not only with his winning but with the way he wins. They are excited by his display of emotion, the fist pumped into the air in victory, the despair at a poor performance.

Thompson's event contributes to his aura. In a time of ultraspecialization in sports the decathlon represents the Renaissance ideal of balance.

Its superheroes - Jim Thorpe, Bob Mathias, Bruce Jenner - were not the greatest runners or jumpers or strongest athletes of their time.

Their test of physical and mental endurance came over two days of competition: 100-metre sprint, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400-metre run the first day; 110-metre hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500-metre run the second.

We may never think about the decathlon between Olympics. But its victors deserve the title, the world's greatest athletes.

Thompson was born in 1958 at a Nigerian father and a Scottish mother in Notting Hill Gate, west London. Lydia Thompson still lives in the neighbourhood.

"That child was a terror from the minute he was born", she says, with traces of her native Dundee in her speech. "He was hyperactive". Later, he was always getting into fights.

Too much energy and too much anger. "I just couldn't keep up with him", his mother recalls. At seven he was sent off to a state-approved boarding school south of London. He was the only black pupil there.

Farney Close is a seventeenth-century country estate, complete with acres of woodland and its own lake. Thompson says today that at first he felt abandoned and miserable.

Then he discovered sports. It was an acceptable way of



discharging all that angry energy. As long as he won, everything seemed better - it even helped to ease his pain when his father died in 1971.

And Daley was a winner. At one point, the headmaster felt compelled to limit students to two individual events and one relay. "Daley was never vicious", recalls George Money, one of the teachers, "but he never let up".

By the time Thompson left Farney Close at 16, he was popular and self-confident, a young man in control of his life.

Back in London, Thompson enrolled in a small college, but classroom studies were far from his mind - he wanted an educational grant to help to support him while he trained.

His only goal was to become England's fastest sprinter. Learning the decathlon is a staggering task. While some of the events are relatively uncomplicated - the 100 and 400,

Athletic Club at the invitation of Robert Mortimer, a track coach who saw him as more than just another fast child.

"With his power, speed and determination", he said, "he could be a great decathlete".

Thompson resisted. "A lot of blood and tears were shed", recalls Dave Baptiste, Thompson's running partner with the Beagles. "Sprints were a bit of a muckness, and we were the two hot boys. It brought the club - and ourselves - a lot of publicity. He didn't want to give that up."

Thompson also knew the decathlon would make greater demands on him than he had ever known.

The challenge of the decathlon is great by design. It was introduced to the Olympics at Stockholm in 1912, with the clear intention of giving nations other than the United States a chance at some track-and-field medals.

Only the Germans and Scandinavians were experienced in the event. The design failed, however: the American Jim Thorpe won the first decathlon, and Americans have taken nine of 14 Olympic decathlons since.

Thorpe practised the events of the decathlon for a few months before the Olympics. Now every competitor in the Olympic decathlon trains for four solid years. Those few who become truly competitive - scoring at least 8,500 points - usually take six years.

Daley Thompson was different. In 1976, when he was 17, he reached 7,684 points, qualifying for the Montreal Olympics. He finished eighteenth in a field of 28.

The following years, in Madrid, he became the youngest man ever to score 8,000 points. And in 1978, he won at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, with 8,468 points. He had been a decathlete for three years.

A month later Thompson

arrived in Prague for the European championships. The field was packed with top athletes but he was supremely confident. He built up a big lead the first day - and then lost. The experience was devastating.

"I've never considered suicide", he said, "but I would think that's worse than it's ever been and you can't imagine it getting better."

The man who took Thompson through the formidable learning process was the coach Bruce Longden. Late in 1975, Thompson moved in with Longden and his wife Sue, for a year. "We trained every day", Thompson recalls. "We talked about athletics 25 hours a day - about everybody's technique and style, about races. Then we'd watch films of the races".

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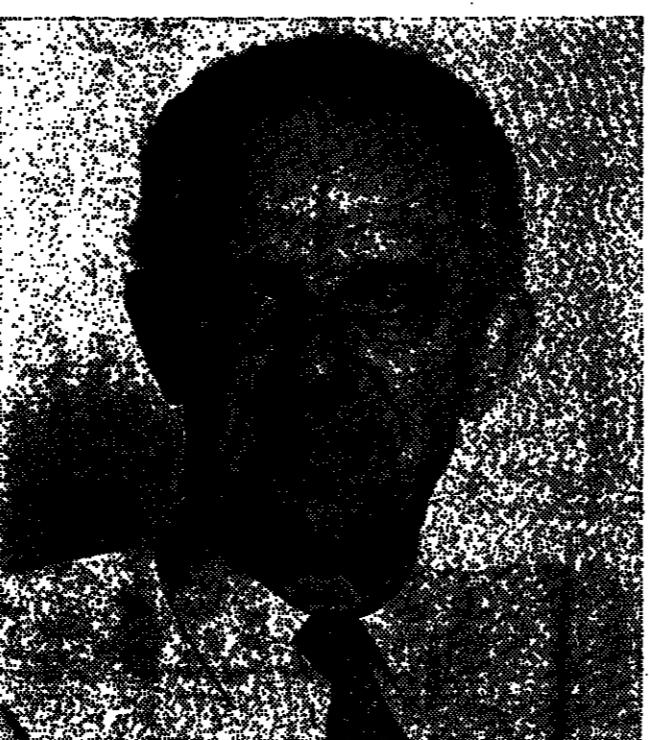
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## ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY.



Norman Payne CBE, EEng, Chairman BAA

Traffic-passenger traffic reached a record level of 45.9m, up 5.7% over previous year.

Profits - the 1983/4 financial year produced a record trading profit of £51.6m for the British Airports Authority.

Commercial achievement - revenue from trading concessions showed substantial growth of 17%.

Productivity - productivity improved considerably during the year with a real reduction in costs per passenger of 5%.

Capital investment - during the year the BAA invested £132m in facilities, the highest figure ever.

Taxation - following the 1984 Finance Bill which reduces initial allowances on major capital investments to nil by 1986, a substantial sum has been transferred from reserves to meet deferred tax liability.

If you would like a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts please write to the Librarian, BAA Head Office, Gatwick Airport, West Sussex RH6 0HZ.

	1983/84 £m	1982/83 £m	% Change
Total Income	316.2	283.7	+11.5
Total Expenditure	264.6	245.1	+8.0
Current Cost Trading Profit	51.6	35.0	+47.4
Return on Average Net Assets	5.4%	3.9%	-
Capital Expenditure	132.4	98.3	+34.7
Foreign Currency Earnings	81.2	77.2	+5.2

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## BOOKS

## English ranting and quaking with God

James Fenton reviews  
Christopher Hill on  
the English Revolution

THE EXPERIENCE OF DEFEAT  
Milton and Some Contemporaries  
By Christopher Hill  
£12.50

combination of freedom of expression, and availability of the means of publication. But in the period both preceding and following it, writers were obliged to find ways of wrapping up their thoughts so as to avoid nasty consequences.

*Divider* belongs to the pre-revolutionary period, the great poems to the post-Restoration world in which a large number of the radicals were dead in prison, in exile or in some way suppressed. *The Experience of Defeat* looks amongst other things at the meaning of *Saturn*, *Agrippina*, Milton's greatest gesture of defiance of faith. The moment at which God seemed to hide his face and the hopes of the radicals were dashed.

But there is also a sense of Hill answering his critics, explicitly in the introduction and elsewhere by implication, piling up evidence for his views and correcting previous mistakes of emphasis where appropriate. As to the argument between the historians, I do not know the so-called "revisionist" theory and cannot say whether Hill is fair to it in summary; the revisionists attempt to deny that there was a Revolution; the theory did not want civil war; there was simply a period of indecisiveness and chaos until the return to normality in 1660. Hill is supposed to have exaggerated the numerical importance of the radicals in *The World Turned Upside Down*, and therefore his view of Milton might be suspected of crankiness.

That context turned out to be the world turned upside down – that is to say, Milton was shown to be in dialogue with the radicals of the previous book, sharing many of their ideas. One crucial feature of Hill's reading, both of Milton and of others, is his awareness of the effect of censorship on modes of expression. Generally speaking the period of the English Revolution enjoyed a unique

One might guess, however, that if one set of historians is looking at what happened in Whitehall, and another lot is rooting around the fens and boglands to find the rural milieu of masterless men who kept alive the traditions of the Lollards, then two different kinds of history book are going to get written; and that this is exactly what Hill himself said at the beginning of the first book in this trilogy. I also sometimes feel, when reading a saucy smooty review of Hill, that there is an element of jealousy at play in the critics. Sexual jealousy indeed. Hill's seventeenth century is extremely sexy, intellectually and imaginatively, as well as quite literally. (How often polygamy is raised as an issue.)

The historian-opponent who has to say "Oh no, it wasn't nearly as sexy as that" is hardly the bearer of very interesting tidings. There are moments in the latest book when Hill seems to be demonstrating that he can, by the way, be boring as well, if he sets his mind to it.

This is not, then, a book for the general reader, although the more persistent intellectual scavengers will find some characteristically fascinating things. I liked the account of Henry Stubbe, who was Under-Librarian-keeper at the Bodleian, who, in the years after the Restoration, wrote, but did not publish an account of Mahometanism. The argument begins, as so much of the radical ideology seems to, with a discussion of primitive Christianity.

The early Christians did not believe in Christ's divinity, but they did believe in his second coming, the argument runs. Turning a man into a God was a characteristically pagan way of thought. So was the invention of the Lord's Supper, and so was the establishment of the Church. Altars and priesthood came in under Constantine, as does the triumph of the Trinitarians and the persecution of supposed heretics. The whole church was a shabby error.

So far so normal, in terms of seventeenth century Radical theology. Now comes the original bit. Stubbe believed that Mahomet formed his religion in close imitation of a

separate branch of Christianity, which had maintained its primitive characteristics. Mahomet believed in the second coming of Christ, but he thought all Trinitarians would be condemned to hell. The advantage of Mahometanism was that it did not clog up your face with abstruse incomprehensible notions. It didn't fly in the face of reason. It was against idolatry and expensive ceremonies. It was in favour of polygamy and divorce. In other words, it was a revival of true primitive Christianity (which had probably, incidentally, only forbidden polygamy to bishops).

Perhaps the most surprising recommendation of Mahometanism was that it was, in Stubbe's view, based on absolute toleration. A tantalizing sentence: "It is indeed more the meanness of the princes and nobles than of the people which at present keep all Europe from submitting to the Turks" – leads Hill to ask himself to what extent this opinion was held in private, in the years after the Restoration. Was it true, as one of his sources claims, that many people wanted the Turks to overrun Christendom "in order to gain their liberty"? Would it not be "Cavafy's barbarians, present a kind of solution?



some accommodations. The groups who formed such a picturesque feature of the world turned upside down survived only if they recognized this. Out of the era of the just war, in which men were not averse to killing, like Samson for God, emerged the Quakers with their peace principle. And as they survived, they rewrote history. Out goes the prophet, James Naylor, who rode into Bristol on an ass, with William Evry's

daughter strewing palms in his path and crying "Holy, Holy, Holy". In comes the Protestant work ethic and pacifism. There is something wonderfully astute about the Quakers. They and the Muggletonians (who also adopted pacifism) were the only sects from the interregnum to survive into our era. But the last Muggletonian – this is a typical Christopher Hill fact – died in 1979.

## Quick singles and batsmen of the short story

## FICTION

Nicholas  
Shakespeare

THE BRIGADIER IN  
SEASON  
By Peter Timmwood  
Macmillan, £5.95  
FILTHY ENGLISH  
By Jonathan Meades  
Cape, £7.95  
DIVIDING LINES  
By Victor Sage  
Chatto & Windus, £8.95

We left the Brigadier in *The Brigadier Down Under* intending to form a society to keep Richie Benaud off the moving television. (Benaud, who in the Richie Benaud Lookalike Competition had come second to ET, would go into six months' quarantine – twice a year). In this fourth collection of reminiscence and prejudice, we find him in a more summative mood. It is the start of another cricket season. Beers are drowning in Wimsey Scrotum. And so is the Brigadier. His mind wobbles back to days gone by. To names that tingle the manly juices. To stories that set the buttons on his plus fours whirling with excitement. He recalls how he was once allowed a sneak preview of *Widow's* book reviews (e.g. *A History of the Tea Interval. An Illustrated Guide to the World's Great Sightseers*). How he discovered that Drinkwater, the Commodore's gardener, was none other than Goering; how Prodigy the poacher exposed himself in the mobile library, and how the Pope ("not our first choice") came to bless the new cricket pavilion. There are one or two spasms

of anger – at batsmen kissing and cuddling over a measly 50 – but overall he is sustained more by his likes than his dislikes. It sounds better than it is because Timmwood is a master of the one-liner, but the result, alas, is not nearly as funny as in previous volumes. The Brigadier has lost control of length and line and reads like a watered-down version of *Dear Bill*. By the end of his latest innings one felt compelled, regrettably, to raise not one finger, but two.

Amongst other things, Jonathan Meades writes a restaurant column, which revels in offal and tripe. In this his first volume of short stories, his agreeably warped mind continues to be fascinated by the stomach and all that suffers therein. The world he fishes up is occupied – and contaminated – by characters who are "emotionally stunted and culturally bereft" ("rudimentary" is a favourite word of Meades). There's a New Forest "scraper" merchant, his ricks piled high with pig-food, who sleeps with his daughter. There's a mute child rapist who loves sheep, an amputee shark victim and a

man who murders, then eats his lover after catching him "bounding high in sodomitish abandon" with a Moroccan boy. (For amateur lovers, there's even a staggering dog story told by the canine star of porno movies like *Hog Dog, Sausage Dog and Alsatian and Lorraine*.)

Into this brew, dense with the imagery of evocation, is stirred a lot of learned reference (the title story, about a lexicographer who tries to find out the meaning of his surname, is unwittingly or not a Borges

parade) and any number of leafy synonyms for chittering, leafy, mucus and ooze. If Meads' language is so powerful that it reeks of untrained athlete's foot, it also has an organic, not to say fungal, life of its own. ("The tick was eternal, self-renewing, but at its bottom there was matter that had been there for years in a state of perpetual metamorphosis and unrecognizable now as yoke, lights, hoof, cabbage.") Combined with his fetishism, this has the effect of suffocating each of the seven stories. Whatever narrative bones exist – and there are no bones in tripe – they are swallowed up by squelching, bubbling, burping prose so that we are left with the vision of a single world. For the uneasy, it's still a marvellously potent vision.

Victor Sage's first collection of stories displays a similar interest in stunted mutants. Where the narrator in Meades' looms ever present, halotically so, the teller of Sage's tales are distanced, passive and curiously unfeling. Where Meades' characters could quite easily limp into one another's story, Sage's are stuck in their unique

setting: ambivalent creatures, all of them, stranded and exposed in a Noman's Land between the poles of masculine and feminine, between the state of child and adult. A dwarf librarian with an olive-green nose reveals deadpan he once saved Freud from bleeding to death. An infant prodigy, whose size never changes, explains in a story without much internal logic, how through regular baby-switching he rotates parents every few years. There's a man who is pursued all his life by his nickname, even after becoming a transvestite, and in *Nada* the most successful story, set in Franco's Spain, there's someone who grows up, not knowing which sex he is. What marks *Dividing Lines* is its reliance on bookish endings: the dwarf shows a heavily-scored reference to himself in Dr Jones's biography of Freud; seeing it after a mushroom stew, a man spots the dog-eared passage describing the killer fungi *amanita verna*. Such derivative twists smack of Herbert van Thal and his Pan books of horror stories and detract unfairly from a genuine talent to disturb and disorientate.

Westerners peering into the mysteries of the Soviet Union often end up projecting their own fears and fantasies onto the darkened glass behind which the Russians obscure themselves. Of course there are lots of honest seekers after truth blundering around in justifiable confusion but at each end of the spectrum things get odder.

At one end are those whose yearning for the dawn of human brotherhood leads them to see their own hopes embodied in Soviet ideology. Their numbers have been considerably reduced by the accumulating evidence of Soviet reality. At the other end are those who find in the darker side of Soviet life a reflection of their own fears, hates, and sense of sin. They have had a bit of a resurgence in the United States among religious fundamentalists, who use the Soviet threat to promote moral regeneration in the West, or seek to reinforce their own virtue by making the Soviet Union the source of all evil in the world.

Amid these swirling fantasies Mr Crankshaw has long had a record of keeping his head, largely because he has always had his feet firmly planted in Soviet reality. On his first arrival in Archangel in 1941, superbly described in this collection of his writings, he watches the squelid confusion on the quay and the senseless drowning of a horse. He becomes "so sick and angry that my first sight of a convict gang being led away from the docks did not move me at all". He has observed "the automatic transformation of the kindest people in the world into utterly self-centred and oblivious beasts when it comes to survival even in its most trivial and impermanent aspects – such as who shall get the last place on the train". For Russia, he concedes, really is a place where the devil takes the hindmost.

His sense of the reality and tragedy of Russia has made his political and historical writings among the most distinguished in Britain. He knows the black side, the cruelty, lying and "instinctive expansionism", but none of this makes him a friend of today's cold warriors. Indeed, his reason for printing this collection is that he finds questions being asked by younger generations which he had imagined settled for ever.

His message is that the Soviet Union is not much more than old Russia still playing at power politics. We should not get too excited about it. Even recently, he argues, nothing that has happened in Afghanistan.

What new  
under the  
Red sun?

Richard Davy

PUTTING UP WITH THE  
RUSSIANS, 1947-1984  
By Edward Crankshaw  
Macmillan, £12.95

Poland, Angola or the arms race should in any way change the picture of the Soviet Union built up over the past 40 years. "Of course there was and still is a menace of sorts and one to be taken seriously and quietly; our old friend Russian imperialism, given a new cutting edge by modern armaments and driven by a combination of fear, greed and a cock-eyed political philosophy". But it is a fact of life, like the weather, and we have to live with it.

The Russians will not go away or collapse or be defeated. Neither will they take over the world or even attack us directly, for the Soviet Union, says Mr Crankshaw, is not a "dynamically powerful but a 'deliberately crippled country'" run by frightened men without vision, imprisoned by their refusal to face the truth about the past or the present. It will take advantage of Western weakness but is not likely to take much

initiative of its own, for although it is stronger than it was, "I do believe that the minds behind the hands are no more decisive than the minds of their czarist predecessors: infinitely dogged in defence, aggressive in short bursts".

Mr Crankshaw's reviews are also included in this book, which ranges widely over history, culture and contemporary politics. This is right not only because they have the same lasting quality as his political writings but also because nobody can begin to understand Soviet politics without trying to understand the culture of Russia. Very little is new there: not the labour camps, the cruelty and the demoralization, nor the missionary zeal. Nor, too, the unquenchable spirit of survival and regeneration which keeps alive some hope for Russia's future even in the sceptical breast of Mr Crankshaw. His book is salutary, informative, and very good reading.

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## A serious concern for truth in all places

## POETRY

Robert Nye

It is the nature of man that puzzles me,  
As I walk from Saint James's Square to  
Charing Cross  
The police mechanicks are going home,  
I understand their condition and their  
tox.

That seems to me a perfect  
understanding of something  
understood, an excellently  
simple way of saying a hard  
thing. The lines have an  
overflow of moral authority,  
verbal and more-than-verbal  
rightness – and perhaps it is that  
quality which distinguishes the  
great poet from the good minor  
ones? A reviewer is likely to be  
wrong about such matters, but  
to my mind ear Sisson has  
most of the marks of a major  
talent. There is difficulty to be  
overcome in reading his work,  
but it is the difficulty thrown up  
by an authentic originality of  
rhythm, which is to say that  
Sisson does not have anyone  
else's voice, nor is he a man  
versing whatever takes his  
fancy but one impelled to find a  
personal rhythm for some  
more-than-personal truth which  
it has been given him to utter.

He belongs among those poets  
who have used the twists and  
turns of common speech to say  
things not commonly said.

There is an authority to these  
words in this order. They set  
themselves in the head and  
change the way we read the  
world and other poems. I  
think it is worth adding that when I  
first encountered his work,

more than twenty years ago, it  
had no immediate emotional or  
intellectual appeal, and indeed I  
thought that I disliked it. Then  
one day I was compelled to read  
realization that I had whole  
tracts of this dislikable stuff by  
heart. This is another trait of  
Sisson's. I suspect it works  
on and in the reader, even when  
he or she does not identify with  
it in Paris.

Sebastian Barker's *A Nuclear*

*Epiphany* (Friday Night Fish

*Publications, 22a Lawrence*

*Road, London NW3 2LN, £2*

*paperback*) is another rhapsodic

outpouring by an

extraordinarily gifted young

man who seems utterly at the

mercy of his own talents. Mr

Barker is a sort of latterday Kit

Smart, singing and shouting but

above all praying at the top of

his voice. As Dr Johnson said of

Smart, I'd as soon pray with

him as with anyone else. In

other words, I think this chap is

the real thing, some kind of

visionary – Poetry is the

“Zone”, which first appeared in

the magazine *transition* many

years ago, and which

is the real thing.

He is a brilliant and spiky

poet, but he is not a poet

of the moment.

He is a poet of the moment.

He is a poet of the moment.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Royal launch

Following the film debut of the Princess of Wales' brother, Viscount Althorp - as a public schoolboy in a bath scene - I can now reveal, the forthcoming debut of her step-brother Adam Shand Kydd into the somewhat more respectable literary world. Adam, probably the most unknown member of her family, has just written his first novel, *Happy Trails*, which is to be published by Heinemann next month. "It is about two gals," said his publishers yesterday, followed by the unprompted response "It's not at all autobiographical". Shand Kydd, who for the past few years has been struggling in his Holland Park flat to establish himself as a writer - "and, not as Diana's brother" - has set his book in East Anglia, where his characters lead a quiet life until thrown into a nightmare of gangsters, terrorists, psychopathic counter-insurgency experts, young girls, religious delusions... "Yes, it's a comedy."

### Bitter bit?

Tottenham's Norman Atkinson, one of 25 Labour MPs said to be most at risk of being deselected by their constituents, can hardly complain if he is. In 1977/78, as Labour's treasurer, he denounced the notorious "counter-coup" organized by two Oxford graduates to re-elect Cabinet minister Reg Prentice after he had been dropped by his left-dominated Newham North-east constituency. The graduates, backed by the Freedom Association, instigated legal action on the grounds that the left had broken rules in the way key election meetings were convened. Labour spent £20,000 defending the case because, explained Atkinson, "democracy is being threatened". That was Labour's first big reselection battle. Atkinson (who still maintains Prentice deserved his fate) backed the busters against the ousted, and now must face the consequences.

### Equal rites

Debating the appointment of bishops in the light of David Jenkins' consecration, Church Commissioner Sir William van Straubenzee let slip another possibility for our new look episcopacy: the woman bishop. As MPs in the chamber began shouting "no" he added, still more mysteriously: "I have to keep the sexual options open..."

### Lodged ideas

An extraordinary internal report of Ted Knight's ruling Lambeth group, leaked to this column, claims that Masons are "white, male and middle/upper-class", that their secretiveness supports "the conspiracy theory of history", and that they "exercise power and influence in the background to block any serious progressive change". Labour must "act to combat the insidious effects of the Masonic connection", and, following the lead of Brent Council, all Lambeth councillors and senior officers must make a "positive signed declaration" of their status. What the report conveniently overlooks is that there is, or has been until very recently, a black working-class Masonic lodge within the borough, in Brixton's Rafton Road.

### BARRY FANTONI



"I thought the point of joining was to do away with them!"

### Class war

Like fathers like sons. During the academic year just ended Dennis Skinner Jr found himself occupying a room in the same corridor in the same hall of residence at Manchester University as Alex Waugh, son of right-wing columnist Auberon Waugh. One night a friend of Waugh's let off a fire extinguisher in his room. The resident tutor arrived to reprimand Waugh, and witnessed Skinner letting fly with a torrent of verbal abuse. Waugh, he said, was "an upper-class twit", and a typical public schoolboy who, as his father's son, deserved all he got. Thereafter Skinner and entourage were so rude to Waugh that he finally quit the hall for a flat.

### Golden slumbers

Stockbroker Paunne Gordon's internal newsletter on market trends is usually full of canny advice. So, as the gold market goes haywire, the bulletin advising to buy or sell? Neither, beneath the heading "Mining" is half a blank page. When I rang to ask if their gold expert had found the fluctuations all too much, an embarrassed spokesman admitted they did not actually have one at the moment.

PHS

# This scientific disaster

By John Maddox

Not so long ago, British governments were forever congratulating themselves that British scientists had what seemed to be an inside-track in the competition for Nobel Prizes. Per head of population and by most other yardsticks, the roll of honour has been stable as to seem endless; even effortless.

For much of the past half-century British scientists, while acknowledging that the statistic is spurious, have enjoyed the kudos that distinction brings and have made a virtue of what seems to have been the perpetual necessity of sustaining research on a shoestring: "if we can achieve so much with only string and sealing-wax, what might we not accomplish with the proper tools?"

It will be some time before British scientists are again prominent on the Nobel lists. Dr Cesare Milstein, the Cambridge Argentinian, will no doubt at some stage be recognized. Justice may also yet be done to Sir Fred Hoyle. Otherwise, there is nothing in the recent record of British research laboratories that lifts the spirit and stretches the imagination as much as the dozen or so outstanding discoveries each year at laboratories elsewhere.

The British scientific community will comfort itself that it is doing the best it can with inadequate resources. British governments will learn to patrot, quite truthfully, that Nobel statistics are spurious, and that it matters more that British

industry should be able to turn a nearly honest penny, devolving now by only 5 per cent a year.

It is unlikely to kick even governments when they are down, as the Thatcher Government has been these past few weeks. But they must be helped to see the errors in their ways. The British Government has lived up to Mrs Thatcher's promise that government support for basic science would be "protected". Why should we now be saying that the staffing has gone out of the scientific enterprise, and that the Government is to blame?

The novelty that has now arisen is not the shortage of funds for research, acute though that may be, but the way basic research has become a "hand-to-mouth struggle". At the highest level, the research councils are far from having to readjust their plans to new estimates on how little there will be to spend.

Even in well-equipped laboratories, people who have scraped through this year by running down their stock of consumable materials have no idea what will happen next.

The British Government's palliative for 1983, the scheme for appointing younger academics to university posts (called "new blood" lecturerships), has not been matched with the wherewithal to allow these talented people to prosecute effective programmes of research.

Customary British postwar envy of the US is now matched by the knowledge that colleagues and competitors in France and West Germany enjoy a greater sense of security. Even in particle physics, the ground that Rutherford showed two generations of physicists how to till, the future is now clouded; characteristically, nothing has been decided, but the Kneadom committee may recommend next year that Britain should pull out of the European collaboration which it helped to found. Is it any wonder that bright young people are being driven from research in pursuit of a more seemly occupation?

Successive governments have made plain both their impatience with the research enterprise and their inability to understand that its needs are as much psychological as material. Constant harping on the need to conjure prosperity from research would give less offence if it implied less obviously that industry is like water which can be diverted in one direction or another, that an obsession with some problem of the natural world is a kind of treason, and that a young researcher's chagrin that his contemporaries in other countries will be better placed to solve it is sheer self-indulgence.

The author is editor of *Nature*. This article is adapted from an editorial in the latest issue.

Ronald Butt

# The two voices of Mr Kinnock

wash his hands that to incur the wrath of the NUM establishment. Mr Kinnock is frightened of Mr Scargill. Nothing causes more alarm on the Labour front bench just now than the prospect of Mr Scargill's descent on the rostrum at the Labour Party's long-term decline. They know the damage he can do them.

Mr Kinnock, as is his way, likes to escape from this sort of embarrassment with a joke or two. He consoles himself with the thought that Mr Scargill's election was a kind of aberration on the part of the miners. They had picked him as a tough wage negotiator who, when he went down to the NUM headquarters in London, would be civilized by contact with the great metropolis and its political sophistication. Unfortunately, runs the explanation, Mr Scargill transferred the HQ northwards to himself and became no more civilized than he was before.

Of course, it is convenient for Mr Kinnock not to take such things more seriously than he has to, and nobody should underestimate the difficulties for any Labour leader who raised suspicion of being lukewarm towards the miners' interest. Even so, I do not believe any of Mr Kinnock's predecessors would have given hostages to fortune, as Mr Kinnock did when he equated the striking miners' sectional interest with that of the British people, and advocated the defeat of the elected government by a trade union leadership that dare not consult its own members.

In the Labour Party, however, Mr Kinnock must act differently, though it was precisely by this kind of rhetoric that he rose to be its leader. Despite his past obligations to elements in his party that are narrow, intolerant and dangerously indifferent to parliamentary authority, he has been forced as leader to oppose them, just as Antee, Gainsell, Wilson and Callaghan did. For he knows that without the moderates who give Labour its acceptable face, it has no prospect of power. He must also recognize that Labour's most triumphant victory was the one achieved under Wilson, because it commanded the widest national consent with the least instinctive hostility even from committed Tories. And the reason for that was it was then that the Labour Party seemed least socialist and most anxious to operate a mixed economy, by consent.

Mr Kinnock is a man of humour and charm, and at bottom he is probably a politician in whose glib anti-parliamentarianism of the anti-Scargill left sticks, despite his debts to that wing of his party. He is beginning to understand the malign political logic which moves so many on the left, and to cease to like it. In the end, of course, socialists in power are driven to the choice between the letter of their party's creed and action necessary to maintain a free society. Implicitly, they accept that there is an incompatibility between freedom and socialism. It is the lesson learnt by every Labour leader in power since the war; it is the lesson most recently learned by President Mitterrand in France. Is it a lesson that Mr Kinnock will accept too?

John P. Harris

## Overtaxed and over there

I am worried about Joe. We meet every now and then, to swap my old *Times* for his old *Economist*. Six months ago he was a happy little man, sitting at the edge of his vineyard somewhere near Béziers, in the sun or in the shade, according to the time of day. Now he has lost weight, twitches, and stumps around his village muttering.

Last November he claimed to be 30, although celebrating his 60th birthday. Quite a good celebration, because after a spell in the 1950s and 1960s of explaining the joys of Racine to the offspring of the toiling British masses, he was receiving a pension. Not much - about £2,000 a year, but he and Mrs Joe had been living in the Midi for the previous seven years on about £40,000 a year, which came from investments in various countries and from odd jobs like translating and grape-picking. Living, he claims, like a king and queen.

"Well, work it out," he used to say, "on wine and tobacco we're saving over £1,750 a year compared with England, and there's hardly any income tax - in fact the tax man, who lives just down the road, usually sends me a small cheque out of my tax credit."

Next time I called he was white with rage.

"Look at this!" He waved Form P91 at me. "There's a tax man in Wales who wants me to put my complete occupational biography since 1969 on this. I've forgotten most of it. And look at this other form - I've got to declare all my income from anywhere in the world for 1982-83..."

"What's so hard about that?"

"For heaven's sake! The French form is bad enough, it took me two whole days last time. I kept a copy, but that's not much help because not much of it. And look at this other form - I've got to declare all my income from anywhere in the world for 1982-83..."

"But why is the Inland Revenue asking about your French income? They can't tax that just because you get a British pension."

"No. But if they gave me a married man's allowance on this pension there wouldn't be any tax, and so what they want is to work out what my tax would be if my total world income were British, then they multiply that by my total world income - got it?"

"Gosh. No."

"Well, the result is that they give me a tiny personal allowance and then tax the rest of the pension at the standard rate, which, turns out to be about four times what the French would have wanted. I think they'll get about £400 a year, the vampires."

"But Joe, Joe! Your situation hasn't changed. You're still permanently, ordinarily and obstinately residing, domiciled and settled out of the UK - you don't have to pay."

"My goodness - of course! I'll write to darker Wales and tell them where to get off. Have a Buck's Fizz!"

A month later: "Wales says that teachers' pensions aren't like other pensions; that's why they've started in on me. I did the flaming forms last week. Proper dog's breakfast it was, brought on a touch of the old diabolical, so I'm back on Tagamet."

But when I called in February all was smiles. "My naturalization has come through! The mayor threw a party for us last night."

"I didn't know you'd applied."

"Oh yes - two years ago. They take their time - blood tests, Interpol, the *assistante sociale* looks in to see if you wash... We want to be able to vote, you see. And the best of it is, it's one in the eye for darkest Wales! They can't tax me now - I'm French!"

This manic phase did not last, and now Joe is in such a dilemma he has lost five kilos and is smoking two packets a day.

"Darkest Wales doesn't give a hoot for dual nationality. The man still wants his £400 a year. It'll cost me about £300 a year to stay in the British club, because the French would only have taken £100. What should I do? I mean, I feel English down in the solar plexus, and I suppose I always will. But I want to live here for the rest of my life."

"I wrote to the British Ambassador to ask him if I get any concrete advantages out of staying technically British. The person on his staff who replied didn't get the point. He said he couldn't advise on tax matters, and enclosed a list of accountants. And he added that the fee for renouncing British nationality is £68.50 a head. Well, perhaps it's a bargain. I don't know. There's that Gilbert and Sullivan thing: 'In spite of all temptations to belong to other nations he remains an Englishman.' Oh dear, oh dear. What would you do?"

## Making the most of your mandarin

Lord Gowrie on the drive for greater efficiency in the Civil Service

they will be answerable for their performance.

The Civil Service Minister has set a sensible framework within which departments and their staff strive to achieve value for money for the public, the customer. Wearing my other hat, as Arts Minister, I have the same preoccupation with making precious and limited money go further, and my civil servants have a duty to deliver any item of public expenditure, be it a grant to a theatre company or a transfer payment in cash to some needy individual, with as little money as possible being lost in administration.

Five words. But I've been knocking on doors to see that the words become reality. I have visited the Customs and Excise "collection" in Manchester to see the results of giving local managers greater financial responsibility. In that office, control of virtually all running cost, including staff costs, has been delegated to managers.

All the managers I talked to welcomed the challenge of additional responsibility and their new freedom to operate within an overall budget. I have been to social security offices in London and met conscientious staff who were proof that a smaller service does not mean a worse one, rather the reverse. The DSS is 7,000 smaller, but its unit costs for delivering benefits are 20 per cent lower than in 1979.

The efficiency scrutiny and reviews which Sir Robin Gibbs and I, direct, contribute to this improvement

by rationalizing the working procedures we need and discarding those we don't. So far, £240m from the cost of the service has been trimmed from the cost of the service. We are now bringing civil servants more directly into contact with the customer. The DSS has set up telephone information services in Berkshire and Hampshire, and we have introduced a new, more helpful, procedure for applying for civil legal aid. The Inland Revenue has announced plans for full-scale computerization of the Pay as You Earn system.

I am introducing clearer staff appraisal; staff will now be judged more in terms of meeting objectives. And we are concentrating on getting more of our potential top managers out of Whitehall, be it on secondment to a local office or business or industry. We are also introducing an intensive course for those entering the very top grades, where civil servants will be trained alongside businesspeople.

Often the only attention civil servants get is in informed criticism. This is wrong. They should not be exempt from criticism, but neither should they be exempt from credit. I need two 10-ton trucks to carry surplus forms from just one store. Sir Ernest Gowers (whose *Plain Words* is as pertinent as ever) would have applauded our abolition in the last two years of more than 9,000 forms and the redesigning of more than 12,000. All credit to the Home Office, Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise and DSS, who have won awards from the Plain English Campaign.

Policy, just as much as forms and leaflets, needs to be spelt out clearly too. The political debate becomes clearer, the choices more sharply defined, if the great departments of state know how to tell those who pay for them what they are about and what they are trying to achieve.

This, rather than legislation on the issue, is the sensible way to get more open government.

The author is Minister of State, Privy Council Office.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

## IF THE RATE CAP FITS . . .

The chapter in the annual statement of the Government's expenditure plans devoted to the local authorities has come to read like a rather repetitive piece of fiction. Within months of publication, its columns for council current spending projections are exposed as make-believe. In the real world the Secretary of State for the Environment presents budgetary returns from councils showing persistent overshooting. A ratchet pulls. Since 1982 the cumulative gap between the original public expenditure plan for local spending and the amount allowed in the revisions has grown into a gulf.

This year is no different. In 1983 Mr Jenkins (inheritor of cards dealt by Mr King and Mr Heseltine) upped the bid by £500 million; now he has secured £800 million. This, he told the Cabinet, was realism, recognition in the financial plans for 1985-86 of the scale of council overshooting this year. (Recapitulate briefly, the February spending statement it believed there was "scope for significant reduction" in council outlays £1.5 billion less than those now projected for 1985-86.) All in all, the record since 1979-80 shows the Government to have been defeated. Current council outlays are now some 12 per cent in volume terms greater than when it took office. The total of council outlays (including capital spending which has been cut in real terms by 75 per cent over the decade since Mr Heath left office) is exactly the same as in 1979.

But now, Mr Jenkins says, the

retreat is over; the forces of local expenditure control have regrouped and re-armed. And, in the light of this week's statement by the minister, that is indeed how it seems. He is armoured with a fearsome array of fiscal weapons. Councils which step over his line in the dust will suffer huge losses of grant — enough rapidly to wipe out their complete entitlement. The most controversial weapon of all has been undraped. Overspending by 18 hand-picked councils will be illegal.

The odds are surely that Mr Jenkins' new weapons will work — success being defined as more or less freezing the current volume of council spending and (at last) making the figures in next spring's spending statement tally with the real world. The minister has, after all, been kind to be cruel. For large numbers of councils that £800m adjustment will pay for insulation against spending cuts. Several counties have a bonus: their budgets of 1984-85, while significantly over-spending, will be carried forward in volume terms to next year. In a rational world, which local authority can now contemplate over-spending when the penalties are pitched so high?

But is any assumption of reasonableness correct? A new spirit is abroad in the municipal empire. The example of Liverpool's insouciance is fresh. No concessions were made, Mr Jenkins says, but ministers pandered for long months to councillors talking insurrection, in the hope that they would force councillors to face the consequences. United in a refusal to

## TESTING TIME ON HONGKONG

Sir Geoffrey Howe has set off for China amid signs that the negotiations on the future of Hongkong have reached a difficult stage. When the Foreign Secretary last visited the Far East three months ago, it looked as though an agreement on Hongkong was imminent. China had spelt out its plans for preserving Hongkong as an autonomous, self-governing region for at least fifty years after 1997 — the year the British-held lease on most of the territory expires. And the British Government had come round to the view that given China's assurances, the British administration of Hongkong could be brought to an end thirteen years hence in a manner acceptable to Parliament and at least tolerable to the people of Hongkong. All that remained, it seemed, was to draw up an agreement incorporating clear and specific provisions for maintaining Hongkong's present economic, political and legal system after 1997.

But since then the negotiations have run into trouble. The Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping apparently prefers a general statement of principle, rather than an agreement in detail. No doubt he feels, along with most other people in China, that Hongkong is essentially China's internal affair, and not something to be agreed on with the British. Mr Deng has also complicated matters by pro-

posing his own plans for a settlement entirely on China's terms. Perhaps he is under the impression that Britain's interest in Hongkong is too slight for Mrs Thatcher and her government to resist. He will certainly have been encouraged to think this by the House of Commons debate on Hongkong in May, when MPs on both sides of the house seemed only too anxious to placate China in whatever way they could.

It is, up to the Foreign Secretary, to dispel any such impression as firmly as he can. As *The Times* has repeatedly argued, an agreement on Hongkong must include full and precise provisions for the future if it is to be of any use. Such an agreement would help keep Peking to its word, for the simple reason that the Chinese Communist Party has been much better about sticking to its international commitments than it has about keeping the promises it has made to its own people. It would also provide the minimum necessary reassurance to the population of Hongkong, and so be doing a

## POLAND ON PAROLE

The amnesty for political prisoners in Poland is general. Jaruzelski's latest attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. On the one hand there are the demands of hard-line ideologues, security bosses and party place-men, not to mention his own military desire for the discipline of the barracks. On the other, there are the aspirations of the Polish people, clearly articulated by the Church and by the manifold voices of secular opposition.

On the one hand he faces pressure from Moscow; on the other, Western sanctions. When the West imposed those sanctions in 1982, we made three main demands: the lifting of martial law, the release of political prisoners, and the resumption of a dialogue between the communist regime and independent representatives of the Polish nation. In 1983, martial law was lifted, but replaced by a net of criminal law and police lawlessness — which is almost as repressive. Now almost all the political prisoners are to be released, including the KOR. Remembering the democratization of KOR in the media of the Soviet block, this is a political gesture of some daring. But the Jaruzelski government is probably trying to have it both ways: when the dramatic amnesty has persuaded the west to lift sanctions, quiet re-arrests will follow, to satisfy the East.

We should recall that there was an amnesty last year, yet Poland's jails were soon refilled with political prisoners. Indeed,

service not only to Hongkong but also to China.

That said, there is some reason to think that the differences now dividing the British and Chinese negotiating teams can be overcome. There are many ways of drawing up an agreement, and it should be possible to fit Britain's requirements into the framework favoured by China. A document to which detailed provisions are appended in the form of annexes could, for example, just about serve the British government's purpose. Similarly, Mr Deng's idea of a liaison commission need not be rejected out of hand. There will have to be some sort of liaison during the next thirteen years; and provided it takes place in say, Peking or Canton it will help smooth the way to Britain's withdrawal from Hongkong and thus be to the territory's advantage.

It is probably wrong to assume that Mr Deng is adamant and will remain so. He is in a strong position; but he needs to settle the Hongkong issue amicably, both as an earnest of his intentions towards Taiwan, and as proof that China's open-door policy towards the West works and is seen to work. As such he would be unwise to insist on getting his own way, and can surely be persuaded that it is in China's broader interest to come to terms. A breakdown in the talks would serve the interests of nobody.

Can we deduce that such preservation is due to the purity of Lake land water or its picking qualities?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CLARK,  
House of Commons.

July 23.

With the growing use of computers this means, I wonder, that this clumsy and ugly version will completely replace the beauty and brevity of my real address?

Yours sincerely,  
ISOBEL SHEPHERD,  
9a The Orchard, SE3.

July 10.

## Line upon line

From Mrs Isobel Shepherd

Sir, I recently received a card from the library addressed to:

MRS ISABEL SHEPHERD  
9a ORCHARD (THE)  
ORCHARD HOUSE  
SE3

I telephoned the library to complain about this travesty of my address, and was told that this is the only way the computer can express it.

With the growing use of computers this means, I wonder, that this clumsy and ugly version will completely replace the beauty and brevity of my real address?

Yours sincerely,  
ISOBEL SHEPHERD,  
9a The Orchard, SE3.

July 10.

## How Molotov survived

From Sir Archibald P. Hope

Sir, Mr Walden's account of Molotov (feature, July 17) has reminded me of a small piece of wartime history which, as far as I know, has never been published. It relates to the visit made to this country by Molotov in May, 1942 — the first meeting between a senior member of the Russian leadership and Churchill. It was, of course, conducted in great secrecy but there can be no doubt about its importance. (See Churchill's *History of the Second World War*, vol IV, ch XIX.)

At the time I was senior controller in charge of the operations room for the Turnhouse sector of RAF Fighter Command. This was situated on the aerodrome but just off the Croydon road from the centre of Edinburgh.

In April 1942, I suddenly found my staff increased by a somewhat mysterious Army lieutenant, who explained that he had been sent to await the arrival of an aircraft

carrying a VIP for whom a special train was being prepared at Waverley Station.

In due course we in the ops room were advised that a Russian aircraft would be landing at first light in the near future at a new RAF station at Teeling, outside Dundee. Molotov's aircraft (for he was of course the VIP) entered our airspace about two hours before first light. The Russian aircraft circled round Teeling until dawn. It then landed and was, we were informed, met by a party of senior officers, officials from the Foreign Office, etc.

The senior officer present pointed out to Molotov that for his journey to London there was available a choice of a special train, or motor cars, or aircraft.

Molotov replied that he would like to fly. He was told that there were two aircraft; he selected one. The second was filled by the remainder of his staff, inter alia, an RAF air commodore.

About an hour after we got a message that one of the two aircraft had crashed in flames in the Vale of

York. Subsequently we learned that all on board had been killed. This story was not told during the war for obvious reasons nor has it been publicised since.

It is interesting to speculate on how history might have been altered if Molotov that morning at Teeling had selected the aircraft which subsequently crashed. That there would have been repercussions from Moscow is obvious but Sir Winston Churchill, in the chapter of his history devoted to Molotov's visit, describes the quite extraordinary precautions taken for Molotov's personal safety at Chequers.

Can it be believed that if Molotov had been killed, Stalin would not have assumed that we had an interest in killing his closest adviser in his relations with us and the USA?

Yours etc,  
ARCHIBALD P. HOPE,  
The Manor House,  
Somerford Keynes,  
Gloucestershire.

July 20.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Diversions of food to Ethiopian army

From Dr Richard Stone and others

Sir, At a time when hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians face starvation it may seem a truism to question the way in which the situation is being presented by the media and international agencies. I only do so because unless the root causes of the famine are addressed, there is no way in which the situation can be improved.

If the media and the military regime are to be believed, the current food shortages are due solely to natural causes. It is true that the inadequate rainfall and the overuse of land in some areas are contributory factors. Ethiopia, however, is a vast country with a great agricultural potential and good housekeeping could ensure the establishment of buffer stocks to meet emergencies.

Unfortunately, the military regime's first priority is its war in Eritrea, where it maintains an army of over 100,000 men, and the suppression of nationalities seeking some form of self-determination within Ethiopia.

When I visited Eritrea earlier this year I met many Ethiopian soldiers who, prior to their capture by the EPLF (Eritrean People's Liberation Front) at Mersa Tekeb in March had spent the past five years in the desert on the Alibena front in Sahel. They told me that they had survived on food supplied for relief purposes by the EEC and other international organisations.

They also told me that their main bulk food, army biscuits, came from a factory at Decamara which was supplied with EEC and other wheat from abroad. They considered this situation reasonable, as there was no food in Eritrea which could be commanded by the army.

I myself saw hundreds of boxes of EEC milk powder which were in the Ethiopian army stores at Mersa Tekeb and Unicef's milk in the Tessenei garrison which was also captured by the EPLF.

The diversion of food supplies from both inside and outside Ethiopia to the war front has impoverished the Ethiopian people. Food shortages have also been compounded by the press-ganging of over 400,000 small farmers from the fertile areas of the south and elsewhere, leaving much land uncultivated.

As long as the Ethiopian authorities devote all their human and natural resources to the war against the Eritreans, Western agencies can do little to solve the problem of feeding the Ethiopian people.

The provision of relief and development aid, therefore, has to be linked to an initiative aimed at bringing about a political solution to the Eritrean question. To pretend otherwise is to do a disservice to the very people we want to help.

Yours faithfully,  
MARY DINES,  
48 Brownlow Road, N1.  
July 19.

### Forty years on

From Mr David Clark, MP for South Shields (Labour)

Sir, The article on the drowned village of Mardale (July 23) was much appreciated.

Your correspondent rightly pays

fulsome testimony to the dry-stone wallers whose still upstanding work allows us to discern the village boundaries. Their enduring quality is quite remarkable.

However, what amazed me, as a former forester, was the stumps of the felled trees. Not only were they clearly in evidence but even after more than 40 years under water the bark was so well preserved that the species could be readily identified.

Can we deduce that such preservation is due to the purity of Lake land water or its picking qualities?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CLARK,  
House of Commons.

July 23.

### Homeless and hopeless in London

ten lives in this sort of accommodation.

Often miles from their originating borough, we find children of school age not in school.

Many try to get out, but find it hard to fight back. They have enormous problems obtaining their full entitlement to state benefits or access to state services. They rarely have the vote.

They are frightened to complain because they have no security in the statutory agencies responsible for their welfare.

Locally we do what we can. By setting up a working group we can coordinate our activities. We can publicise the plight of these people. We desperately need more resources in all the relevant services. Above all, we need recognition by the country of the growing crisis of homelessness and we must have action by the Government to provide more decent homes.

Yours, RICHARD STONE, ANNE MURANGA, CATHERINE GOUGH, GEORGE MACKINTOSH, SHAMSUN MACTADIR, RACHEL FRY, ANNE GROSSKURTH, RICHARD QUARRELL, JONATHAN STEARN, SUE JENKINS, NARESH KUMAR, CO-ordinating Group for the Homeless in Bayswater, 81 Westbourne Grove, W2. July 23.

### Intermittent custody

From Lady Ralphs

Sir, The Magistrates' Association strongly commend the initiative of the Home Secretary in circulating a Green Paper on intermittent custody. He is tackling, with foresight and courage, the problem of a punitive alternative to full custody, to fill a gap in the system for those who constitute a threat to the community, may give the offender an improved insight into balancing his rights and responsibilities. This could be a more effective deterrent than having personal responsibilities lifted from him during a term of imprisonment.

The association is not looking primarily for more severe but for more effective ways of dealing with the offender. It sees intermittent custody, involving as it does deprivation of liberty and leisure, as an alternative to full custody and would resist its use in place of a non-custodial sentence.

Yours faithfully,  
ENID RALPHS,  
Chairman of Council,  
The Magistrates' Association,  
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.

This is inevitable because of the seriousness of the offence or persistence in unlawful conduct, a form of custody may be inevitable.

Intermittent custody, by enabling the offender to continue his education or employment, to fulfil his responsibilities to his family and to maintain contact with the community, may give the offender an improved insight into balancing his rights and responsibilities. This could be a more effective deterrent than having personal responsibilities lifted from him during a term of imprisonment.

The association is not looking primarily for more severe but for more effective ways of dealing with the offender. It sees intermittent custody, involving as it does deprivation of liberty and leisure, as an alternative to full custody and would resist its use in place of a non-custodial sentence.

Yours faithfully,  
J. F. KELEMEN,  
Hemdale,  
South Hill Avenue,  
Harrow,  
Middlesex.

This problem, surely, has made the courts cautious in the use, whether ex parte or by action, of what is an inquisitorial jurisdiction backed by severe sanctions.

It is, of course, right that the deliberate piecemeal process of development by judicial decision and statutory adjustment of the present very unsatisfactory nineteenth-century jurisprudence should be hurried forward, but not at cost to those who know nothing or should have the right to remain silent.

Yours faithfully,  
J. F. KELEMEN,  
Hemdale,  
South Hill Avenue,  
Harrow,  
Middlesex.

This is inevitable because of the worst form of elitism, so when a professor publicly declares (July 21) that the conceptual range of miners "does not extend much beyond 'scab'" and universally brands them as "C and D stream pupils", then I fear that a Brave New World-type of intellectual hierarchy is imminent.

Professor Musgrave calls the miners "cannon fodder in politico-industrial wars". That they may be, but he errs in accusing the dangerous and amoral Mr Scargill of taking advantage of simple and unlettered men.

Effective political structures are composed of those who lead and those who are led. History demonstrates that one's educational standard is no indication of which side one will join, nor, as common sense will confirm, is it any indication of one's wisdom.

The professor's tone of elaborate condescension suggests that he and his crude followers are not "at the mercy of unscrupulous manipulators". If he really believes that this privileged existence is at all possible in a modern state then either he is displaying astonishing naivete or I am being unduly cynical.

Yours faithfully,  
ROSALIND HOWARD SMITH,  
41 Manor Way,  
Blackheath, SE3.  
July 21.

From Mr Colin Chapman

Sir, In reply to Professor Frank Musgrave's letter (July 21), I object to many of the points he raises.



## THE ARTS

## Theatre

## A misplaced piece of old-fashioned fun

The Happiest Days of Your Life  
Barbican

It is all too easy for a reviewer to laugh his head off at some fine old farce at the National or the RSC and then declare that subsidized companies have no business in putting on this sort of thing.

With one crippling disadvantage (of which more later) John Dighton's 1948 laugh-riot stands up pretty well in Clifford Williams's revival. The play was written when the old farcical taboos still had some life in them; and, if Mr. Dighton's powers of comic invention were immeasurably superior to his dialogue, you could say the same of his master, Ben Travers.

My objection is that London now has a company, the Theatre of Comedy, specializing in this area of the repertoire; and capable (as in the Shaftesbury production of *See How They Run*) of competing on equal terms with any subsidized show. Few enough new productions get into the RSC's main London house for it to ignore the cause of world drama and new writers for the sake of a harmless bit of yesterday's fun for which there is a ready platform elsewhere.

Should any reader have missed the film version or the innumerable amateur revivals, *The Happiest Day of Your Life* concerns the billeting of a girl's school on a boy's school in the shabby first days of postwar Britain. This happy notion gave Mr Dighton the chance to make hay at the expense of bureaucracy, closed institutions and sexual embarrassment: three trusty farcical themes rolled into one expert display of controlled anarchy.

To get this writer's farcical measure you need only look at his handling of props. As on



Peggy Mount, dispelling even the shade of Margaret Rutherford

Travers's stage, inanimate objects take on a life of their own, and generally get transformed into sticks of dynamite. A confiscated stick of fibrocombe rock passes from the hand of one master to another; and then falls under the all-seeing eye of the invading headmistress - a sure sign that the place is going to the dogs as it has been sucked at both ends.

between 1940s Hollywood psychodrama and Noel Coward.

Claude, their host, is a madly glamorous playwright who, though spoken to and praised for his conversation, never appears. Since, as we presently discover, he died at the age of seven, that is possibly not surprising but it still leaves the question of why the blind man has been able to see for 15 years; why a chiropodist is masquerading as a psychiatrist ("What about those three people you committed in Vienna?"), someone ominously asks, why the voluptuous Stevie (Shelley Pielot) keeps poisoning her lover's cocktail, and why the lighting

man is wearing full evening dress and flippers. All these questions, except the last, are answered in a ludicrous denouement which is the funniest thing in the evening.

The in-jokes themselves vary in quality. Some sharply satirize the absurdities of glamour: this set dab perfume on their cigarettes, blow drinks into each other's mouths and rise from bed with the girls wearing the tops of the boys' silk pyjamas. But it is so easy that it needs to be done better: talk of marvellous parties (Coward wins that one), ordering dinner at the Ivy and stylishly leaving the job (Waugh that better), or simple Coward refer-

ences like asking who the yacht in the bay belongs to and naming Claude's last play *Love's Whirlpool*.

The cast underplay coolly, though without quite dismissing the impression of a poorish Coward audition for provincial rep. As the group's wallflower turned medium, Lisa Harmer carries off a silly scene with full-throated bravura, and Jo Caulfield (suddenly donning heavy specs) applies the psychological pain-of-with just the right ponderous anxiety.

Irving Wardle

Anthony Masters

Rock

Rubber Rodeo

Mean Fiddler, Harlesden

Writers, Bob Holmes and Trish Milliken, swapped vocals and harmonized with precision but a lack of panache that may have been due to nerves.

There is a slight imbalance in Rubber Rodeo's make-up. Mark Tolmie's pedal steel, undoubtedly their most evocative instrument, trumps card, is obscured by an over-reliance on dual keyboards. The lush synthesized textures that enhance the group's excellent *Scenic Views* album are often superfluous live. When Tolmie took a free rein the effect was inspired.

Indeed, Rubber Rodeo have a wealth of good songs. The recent singles "Anywhere With You" and "The Hardest Thing" are packed with mournful melody while the combined vibrato of Holmes and Milliken would give Bryan Ferry a run for his money. When Rubber Rodeo resolve the dilemma between a mainstream or more esthetic approach they should find a stage presence to match their image.

Max Bell

David Maloney's direction was sure, maintaining the sense of action in a play that depended not on the strength of its plot but on close observation. The cast responded well.

Phyllis Logan was excellent as Pete's wife Rose, Joseph Marcell provided an engaging cameo as the new town's uninhibited and only Negro; Mr McGrath's script demonstrated a good ear for dialogue and his play that great length is not essential to television drama.

Let us hope that point will be taken.

Paul Griffiths

## Television

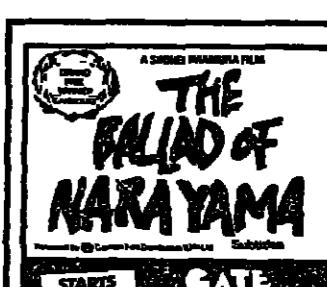
## The soul of wit

to be usurped, even in times of stress, by his wife.

This play deals with his education, brought about partly through a chance meeting with a middle-class girl, a single parent, whose candour, lack of embarrassment and independence stick an elbow into his preconceptions of the male-female order. One suspects that, had she been less attractive, his notions might have remained undisturbed, but it was a fair subterfuge.

Mr Muchan again gave a good portrayal of Pete going through a whole process of re-orientation in the space of a day: from the morning spats of irritation and helplessness to a boozey, funny climax in the sobering waters of the harbour.

Dennis Hackett



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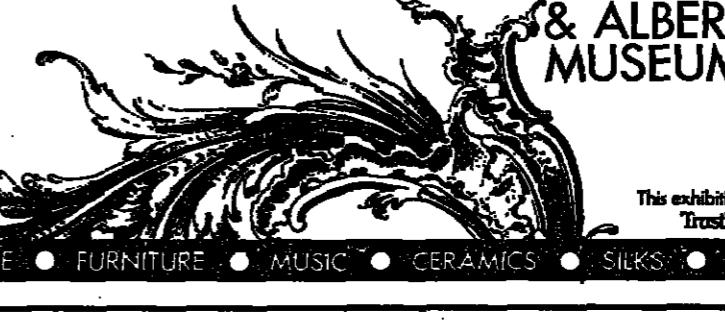
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THE TIMES  
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8	Jones (Ernest)	
9	Smith (WH) "A"	
10	Marks & Spencer	
11	GEC	
12	CASE	
13	Plaxton	
14	Euromarin	
15	Racial Elect	
16	Crystacell	
17	Ward & Goldstone	
18	ICI	
19	Ferranti	
20	ISSI	
21	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
22	Babcock	
23	BOC	
24	Beecham	
25	Camford Eng	
26	Eddy (J)	
27	AAH	
28	Brown & Timpson	
29	Boots	
30	ADM	
31	Broken Hill	
32	FOODS	
33	Argyll	
34	RHM	
35	Tesco	
36	Sainsbury (J)	
37	Bevan	
38	Usglass	
39	Morrison (W)	
40	Dee	
41	Hillards	
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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

## BRITISH FUNDS

	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Int.	Gross
<b>SHORTS</b>							
1201	195	195	195	195	0.00	0.00	195
1202	195	195	195	195	0.00	0.00	195
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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Nasty taste in the clearers' honeypot

Over the next week the clearing banks will publish their interim figures, starting with the Midland today. They do so in very peculiar circumstances. Banks have enjoyed one of the fastest compound growth rates of any sector of the economy for about 15 years, and this season's pretax profits are expected to continue the trend. But banks' stock market rating reflects a shoal of uncertainties.

Since 1969, when the clearers first revealed their true profits, dividends have advanced by 13 per cent a year while profits have gone up by almost 16 per cent annually, both ahead of the average inflation rate. Indeed, so conspicuous has their profitability seemed that even Tory chancellors have been unable to resist dipping their hands into the honeypot.

There is, moreover, a remarkable consistency of analysts' opinion about what the next week will bring. Pretax profits overall for the big four clearers will rise by about 8 per cent. Even more important, given the apparently hostile environment, is the feeling that the increase for the full year could be three times as much, thanks to higher interest rates.

Although base rates were a little lower than in the second six months of 1983 average spreads probably widened. This, combined with a rise of perhaps 5 per cent in sterling advances and with higher commissions, should show through on the bottom line.

The only substantial joker in the clearing bank pack is the level of bad debts incurred domestically. It now appears that the tide of company closures is not going out as fast as expected.

There are also telling differences between the individual banks. Crocker National has taken its toll of Midland, whose pretax profits for the latest half-year may consequently shrink by a half to about £60m. Barclays, by comparison, is expected in the City to produce an improvement of more than 20 per cent to about £230m.

In the middle come Lloyds, rising by about 17 per cent to £225m, and the Natwest, adding conceivably a fifth to about £230m. Only the Midland is likely just to hold its dividend. The others could celebrate their profit rises by giving shareholders 10 per cent more.

So, why are the clearers standing at a discount of 40 per cent to asset values and broadly underperforming the market by yielding some 70 per cent more than the average? In a phrase, the debt crisis. The exposure of the banks to Latin America (and in the recent quarter to Argentinian especially) is not as severe as some other international banks and is cushioned by their dependence on retail deposits rather than the money markets. But the lesson of Continental Illinois is that an old-fashioned run on the bank can still happen. The market's confidence has been shaken.

Natwest has not helped by using a slight share recovery for the sector to slap in a big rights issue first. All the banks' capital adequacy is being rebuilt under the Bank of England's watchful eye. Midland might like a rights issue but would find it hard at the moment, making Barclays the most likely candidate. This too will need sorting out before profit growth can show through fully in bank shares.

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This dramatic fall shows a continued trend towards early retirement among men and a narrowing of the gap between male and female retirement ages. The survey also shows 21.6 per cent of women aged 60 to 64 were still "economically active".

Jaguar's entire share capital of £80 million shares is being sold at 165p a share, a relatively conservative price that is designed to take account of the recent weakness in the stock market and still leave some prospect for capital appreciation for those who invest. The £297m valuation of the company compares with recent brokers' estimates that it could be valued at between £300m and £350m.

The prospectus for the issue will be published on Monday and applications for shares have to be in by Friday, August 3. Dealings in the new shares will start shortly after that. The issue has been underwritten by five merchant banks led by Hill Samuel, the issuing house, and sub-underwriting by professional City investment institutions was completed yesterday afternoon.

Jaguar's 9,500 employees, other employees of the BL group and BL's surviving minority shareholders have been given preferential rights to apply for up to 15 per cent of the shares. This is in addition to the 2.12 million shares which Jaguar is paying for itself to distribute to its employees as a profit-sharing bonus.

The prospectus shows that Jaguar made and unadjusted profit in the second quarter of this year of around £23m, making a total for the year of £43m. The comparable figure in the first half of last year was £25.

Overall, the proportion of men over school age who were "economically active" declined between 1981 and 1983, but the proportion of women marginally increased – particularly in the 25 to 34-year-old age group.

The survey also recorded a further swing from manufacturing to service industries. And, for the first time, more than half of Britain's employed are now non-manual occupations: the proportion rose from 49.6 per cent in 1981 to 51.1 per cent.

The survey, based on interviews with 77,000 households, is used to revise and update the quarterly employment estimates prepared by the Government's statisticians. The overall figure caused the Department of Employment to raise its estimate of employment in 1983 by 129,000.

But the July Employment Gazette contains new detailed estimates of the changes in employment in individual industries over the past year.

These continue the swing from manufacturing to services, with the biggest increases being recorded in retail distribution, banking, finance and insurance, other services and hotels and catering. The biggest losses came in mechanical engineering, other transport equipment and energy.

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## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Brooke Bond shares jump to record on counter bid talk

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares of Brooke Bond, the PG Tips to Ciro's coffee food group, raced up 8p to a new high of 110p yesterday as the market continued to bubble with rumours of a counter bid.

On Monday Tate & Lyle, the Mc Cube sugar producer, made a cheeky offer of 98p a share valuing the entire group at £305m - some £90m more than Tate's own market capitalisation.

The bid was immediately

Shares have been scaling down profit expectations of Northern Engineering Industries, unchanged at 77p yesterday. A combination of the strong US dollar, the weak South African rand and the miners' strike has prompted them to pull estimates back from around £50m to between £45m and £46m.

rejected by Sir John Cuckney, chairman of Brooke Bond, who described the bid as "wholly inadequate". At last night's close Brooke Bond's share price stood 12p above Tate's original offer amid gossip that a third party may be ready to move even before Tate lays its formal offer document on the table.

Dealers estimate that more than 5 million shares changed hands yesterday with many of them finding their way into overseas accounts. The market believes one of our big brewers will be prepared to enter the arena in order to diversify even further.

This has already been accomplished by Allied, which acquired Brooke Bond's rival Tetley Tea when it bid for J. Lyons a few years back. Bass, or even Grand Metropolitan, are being tipped as the most likely contenders to offer up to 130p a share.

Last night Sir John told *The Times*: "Obviously, if we had received an approach we would have had to have made an announcement."

He said that he had nothing to add about the Tate bid until he had received the formal offer document.

Analysts reckon that Brooke Bond should be capable of producing a stout defence against Tate & Lyle at this level and could produce pre-tax

profits of at least £50m in the present year against 248.2m. But dealers are fairly confident that a third party, if not a brewer, then Rowntree Mackintosh, will appear on the scene even if Tate & Lyle does decide to increase its offer.

Shares and gilts responded favourably to the comments of Mr Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The decision, not unexpected, to leave US monetary targets unchanged provided a late at 415p.

The Hawker cash and shares offer closes today. It is likely to be extended but those hoping for better terms seem destined to be disappointed. Hawker already has 16 per cent of Fenner.

Shares of London Pavilion, a tight market, jumped almost 24p to 212½ following the agreed take over bid from Kennedy Brooks, the Mario and Franco and Wheeler's restaurant group. Kennedy, already controls the Trocadero restaurant complex, adjacent to the London Pavilion site which is held on a 150 year Greater London Council lease. The Pavilion site is being redeveloped at a cost of some £2m. The company plans to link the Trocadero operation with the Pavilion venture. It intends to retain the London share quote and will hold 51 per cent of the shares - the same level it holds in Lennoxcourt, the company running the Troc.

A merger between London Pavilion and Lennoxcourt

is planned.

Government stocks, too, recovered early falls with sterling stronger against the US dollar, and scored gains of up to 2½. The Government brokers sold the remainder of the 10½ per cent Exchequer 1995 at 235½.

Rowntree continued to attract attention in its similing form following its American demerger. The shares jumped 14p to 160p. KTC rose 2p to 540p at close.

The FT-SIE 100 ended 6.6 points higher but remains below the crucial 1,000 mark at 996.2 points.

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## TENNIS

# Taking advantage of a rare chance to have the last word

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Are umpires and line-judges really necessary? That mischievous-sounding question often comes to mind during the Prudential County Cup competition, which entails 54 doubles matches a day (weather permitting) without an umpire or line-judge in sight. The players make the calls themselves.

To be scrupulous, there is always an umpire in sight for Group One matches on the centre court at Eastbourne. But he does not umpire, he merely checks to see if the benefit of the public. This week, the job has been shared by Herbert Sturman, secretary of the British Tennis Umpires Association, and Arthur May.

We have had more than enough of John McNamee and company voicing their appraisals of court officials. Why not ask the vastly experienced Syndercombe to appraise the efficiency of players doubling as line-judges? "When I've been calling the score on the centre court, there were no calls I disagreed with," he said yesterday. "But I was not so sure about what I saw when going around the outside court. The calling was not very good."

A man's view, I thought they should have been able to tell whether the ball was in or out - but they had to replay the point. My experience as a player, though, is that players watch the ball whereas a line-judge watches the line. A stationary line-judge has a better chance of making an accurate call.

The public can really see the line as the experienced line-judge is looking along the line. The player has quite a good view of a lot of lines, but the angle from which he is looking precludes him from having an accurate view of all of them.

"In singles, a player receiving service has the ball coming towards him and it often makes the line. In those cases he cannot tell whether the service is in or out and tends to the guess. An experiment at Tonbridge many years ago, suggested that rather than letting the players call all the lines, it was much more successful to have an umpire and a service judge."

There was plenty of time,

## SHOOTING

## Territorial Army find their range

By Our Shooting Correspondent

The Territorial Army, helped by a team which included seven university OTC marksmen, won the Inter-Services Long Range Challenge Cup, at Bisley, breaking a seven-year run of RAF success.

The FA, runners-up the past two years, came 1,093 points out of a possible 1,200, with teams of 12 firing at 900 and 1,000 yards, to finish two points in front of the RAF.

The regular Army and the UK cadets both had a next best, 1,078, with the Canadian Forces a further eight points behind.

Leslie King (Colchester), winner of the year's grand aggregate - the overall champion of the meeting - was the Ellington Aggregate Cup with 146 points out of a possible 150, in three of the long-range events fired earlier.

The Donegal Challenge Cup, which had produced a tie at the weekend, went to Fred Bird of New Zealand, and the Alexandra Challenge Cup was won by John Bloomfield (North London RC) in another tie shoot.

RESULTS: Ellington Aggregate Cup, Long range: 1, L. King (Colchester) 146; 2, A. G. Bird (N.Z.) 140; 3, P. G. Smith (Colchester) 134; 4, Donegal Challenge Cup (Shoot-off): 1, F. Bird (N.Z.) 24; 2, J. G. Graft (RAFC) 23; 3, A. G. Bird (N.Z.) 22; 4, J. Bloomfield (North London RC) 21. Inter-Services Long Range: 1, Territorial Army 1093; 2, RAF 1081; 3, Army 1078. New Zealand Aggregate Cup (Shoot-off): 1, L. King (Colchester) 146; 2, J. G. Graft (RAFC) 145; 3, D. Richards (Woolton) 138.

## FOR THE RECORD

**BADMINTON** KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia. Q. British & Q. Scottish. P. French. 1. Frost & McNamee (GB) 5-0, 5-0. 2. G. Duffield & T. Tees (GB) 5-0, 5-0. 3. M. Denev (Bulgaria) 5-0, 5-0. 4. H. Heidegger & R. Raatz (West Germany) 5-0, 5-0. Team: 15-9, 15-11.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE** Boston Red Sox 3, Chicago White Sox 2, Detroit Tigers 9, New York Yankees 10, Texas Rangers 9, Pittsburgh Pirates 2, Minnesota Twins 5, California Athletics 4, Kansas City Royals 5, New York Mets 4, Atlanta Braves 2, Seattle Mariners 4, California Angels 3.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE** Philadelphia Phillies 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2, Atlanta Braves 5, Cincinnati Reds 2, Pittsburgh Pirates 12, Milwaukee Brewers 2, New York Mets 4, San Diego Padres 2, Houston Astros 10, San Francisco Giants 2.

**SOUTHERN ENGLAND ASSOCIATION** First division: 1. Crofton Shusters 7-1, Potters 6-2; 2. Garside Giants 7-2, 7-8; 3. Porters 7-5; 4. St. George's 7-5; 5. St. George's 7-5; 6. London Condors 7-4, 7-5; 7. London Knights 7-3, 7-4; 8. London Condors 7-3; 9. London Knights 7-3; 10. London Condors 7-3; 11. London Knights 7-3; 12. London Knights 7-3; 13. London Knights 7-3; 14. London Knights 7-3; 15. London Knights 7-3; 16. London Knights 7-3; 17. London Knights 7-3; 18. London Knights 7-3; 19. London Knights 7-3; 20. London Knights 7-3; 21. London Knights 7-3; 22. London Knights 7-3; 23. London Knights 7-3; 24. London Knights 7-3; 25. London Knights 7-3; 26. London Knights 7-3; 27. London Knights 7-3; 28. London Knights 7-3; 29. London Knights 7-3; 30. London Knights 7-3; 31. London Knights 7-3; 32. London Knights 7-3; 33. London Knights 7-3; 34. London Knights 7-3; 35. London Knights 7-3; 36. London Knights 7-3; 37. London Knights 7-3; 38. London Knights 7-3; 39. London Knights 7-3; 40. 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The dynamic MD of this international company is looking for an executive secretary who can handle a wide range of tasks in the highest level. This position will involve you in a variety of the company's business and will be almost confidentially and discretion. As a personal assistant, you will be management level and will be assigned to special projects and research. This exceptional opportunity is open to someone who has completed a secretarial course and is educated to a level standard and whose presentation is impeccable. Speeches 100 wpm. Age 25-35.

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Tel: 629 9686

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Use your French in the financial world. Young French speaker working in the professional finance division of a large American management bank is looking for a secretary with fluent spoken and written French and good skills (100/100 Eng s/h only). Banking experience is not necessary but your ability to hold the fort in his absence and remain in command will be highly prized. This office near Liverpool Street, c. £9,000+. Benefits.

Tel: 01-806 1611

Senior  
SecretaryAUDIO  
SECRETARY

Video Training Films  
Be part of the interesting and progressive world of video in this Company near Oxford Circus. This video production company mainly trains staff and now needs an experienced audio typist to be part of their team working with one other person. You will be a telephone answer, and of course, good skills. A marvelous opportunity to find a second job in production and distribution. Attention to detail essential. The administrator will also carry out the associated secretarial duties.

Apply with full details of qualifications & experience.  
CV to: 15 Upper Grosvenor St, W1  
Tel: 01-439 4367  
or write for interview to:  
S.M.I.L.T.  
15 Upper Grosvenor St, W1X 0AP

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There is now a vacancy for a full-time receptionist in a London office in the heart of the West End. Applicants must have had hotel/club experience, have an attractive appearance, a friendly and outgoing personality and the ability to cope under pressure. Excellent career prospects are offered for the right candidate. Salary £7,000 p.a. neg. according to experience.

Applications to:  
SHALOM REUTZ  
Tel: 01-488 3325

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£6,240  
Go ahead training organisation in W1 needs 2 Secretaries/Course Administrators. You will be involved in meetings, course, correspondence, produce programmes and news letters and work with bright, punchy people. Lots of hard work, scope and involvement. Graduate A level college leavers with 50 wpm typing. Please ring 01-408 0424  
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Euro Bond brokers seek intelligent individual to assist in the position of Settlements and General Assistant. The ideal candidate will be bright and willing to accept diverse, general office responsibilities. Some related experience in a similar role not required. We offer excellent safety & benefits and a relaxed and friendly working environment. Please reply in confidence to:  
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538 1846Institute of Cancer Research  
SECRETARY

Required for the Assistant Secretary of the Institute of Cancer Research. The post, which is based at the Institute's Administrative Offices, Summer Place, SW7, is a particularly busy one calling for first class secretarial skills and a mature outlook (it is unlikely that anyone under the age of 25 would have the necessary experience). The principal duties will be running the Assistant Secretary's office and managing a personal word processor operator. The Assistant Secretary is also the Institute's Finance Officer and the successful candidate will be responsible for the typing of the Financial Accounting Team and will be expected to provide secretarial cover for the Secretary of the Institute when necessary. Typing, Audio, and some shorthand required. Experience in the use of a word processor would be an advantage but training will be given. This is an interesting vacancy with plenty of scope for someone with good organisational. A proven dedication to charitable work or cancer research would be a plus. Salary depending on age and experience, in scale 26,156-27,242 p.c. (under review).

Applications with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Institute of Cancer Research, 34 Summer Place, London, SW7 3NU, quoting ref. 302/5/41.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS  
Requires

Secretary to General Secretary/  
Deputy General Secretary

An experienced secretary is required for the office of the General Secretary/Deputy General Secretary. The person appointed will provide secretarial and administrative support in the joint office, including the preparation of correspondence, and in particular will be responsible for initiating and maintaining a joint diary for the General Secretary and the Deputy General Secretary and making all necessary arrangements for their engagement in joint committees. The post will entail working with staff of Union departments, members of the Union, and representatives of national and international organisations. Secretarial qualifications of a high standard and a good general level of education will be essential for this post.

Salary 26,684-27,222 (including London Allowance). Appointment normally to commence on minimum of salary £21.00 per day LVS, 4 weeks annual leave plus generous public holidays.

Write applications to: Key Thompson, General Secretary's Office, National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Malet Street, London, WC1H 9ED by 10 August 1984.

ADMINISTRATOR/  
SECRETARY

required by young & growing marketing company in W1 for the administration of computer-based marketing programmes involving medium to large manufacturing clients with distributor network.

Computer knowledge not essential; the primary duties are to ensure that printing & other operational functions are satisfactorily carried out by sub-contracted organisations, & to answer & act on queries or requests from the clients' distributors. Attention to detail essential. The administrator will also carry out the associated secretarial duties.

Apply with full details of qualifications & experience.  
CV to: 15 Upper Grosvenor St, W1  
Tel: 01-439 4367  
or write for interview to:  
S.M.I.L.T.  
15 Upper Grosvenor St, W1X 0AP

ARCHITECTS  
AUDIO SECRETARY

We are a busy, but very friendly firm of Architects and we are looking for a pleasant, efficient Audio Secretary with a wealth of experience in Secretarial. We are interested in a high standard of Secretarial skills as the job entails working for one of the partners as well as sharing other normal office duties. These include using our Apple II Word Processor for which experience would be helpful but not essential.

Salary £27,000-28,000 negotiable AAE.  
Please apply in writing enclosing full CV to:  
Jennifer Holland  
DAIMOND, LOCK, GRABOWSKI & PARTNERS  
15 Sutton Row, W1V 5AB

## PERSONNEL OFFICER £11,500

Our client a very well known international company seeks an experienced Personnel Officer to be responsible for all recruitment to management level. A previous secretarial background is essential and you should have retained a good standard of secretarial skills 80/50 for your own use. A knowledge of salary and pension administration would be preferable but is not essential. Age 25+

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants  
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070  
23 College Hill London EC1 Telephone 01-236 7231

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL  
FASHION DESIGNER

Requires manager for Mayfair shop. Competence to handle day-to-day administration of the business, experience in handling couture merchandises and clients, ability to stimulate sales and motivate staff are essential qualifications.

Apply in writing with CV to: Mrs P Bond, 5 Woodhall House, Trinity Road, London, SW18

Kensington  
Public Relations  
Agency

Needs Sales/Marketing Manager. 20,000 p.a. Small friendly creative team in new offices. Write to:  
Linda Wilson  
Philips & Head Associates,  
29 Adams & Five Bells,  
High St Kensington  
W8 5DU

## SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

Permanent post for experienced Secretary in busy progressive estates and sporting lodge office. Excellent accommodation terms. Send CV to:  
TULCHAN LODGE  
Glenknowe-on-Sprey  
Moray

MARKET RESEARCH  
CITY

A new, dynamic Board Director needs a marketing and research specialist to join the management team of this dynamic company. Excellent secretarial/typing skills, good humour and an easy manner are essential. Lots of scope for the right person. Age 24-34.

Susan Beck  
TELEMARKETING RECRUITMENT  
RECRUITMENT & PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS  
100-102 FINSBURY AVENUE  
LONDON EC2M 7AS

Please ring 01-394 7096

Box 84429 The Times

## Public Appointments

### KUWAIT

#### UNIVERSITY OF KUWAIT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTRE

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the posts of Chief Technicians in the Departments outlined as follows: Candidates should have experience as a clinical laboratory technician and hold the F.I.M.L.S., or equivalent qualification, with fifteen years' experience including training. The successful candidate's duties will be of a multi-discipline nature and will be both in the laboratory and in the field.

Community Medicine and Behavioural Sciences – 1 Chief Technician

Pharmacology – 1 Chief Technician

Radiology and Nuclear Medicine – 1 Chief Technician

Diagnostic Radiology – 1 Chief Technician

Organ Transplantation – 1 Chief Technician

Pathology – 2 Chief Technicians

Salary will be in the range KD 450-512 per month (KD 1=£1.8, US \$3.5 approx.). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependent children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to:

The Dean, Faculty of Medicine,  
University of Kuwait Health Science Centre,  
P.O. Box 24923,  
Safat, Kuwait,

with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, and the names of three referees, to arrive no later than 30th October 1984.

#### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

### Appointment of Assistant Registrar

The College wishes to appoint as soon as possible an Assistant Registrar who will take charge of its finance and accounting functions. The person appointed will be responsible to the Registrar for all financial affairs of the College, personnel and establishment matters and other administrative duties.

An appropriate qualification such as membership of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators or of one of the recognised accountancy bodies is essential. The successful candidate will be appointed to an appropriate point in a salary scale which proceeds by increments from £13,649 to £17,906. Contributory pension scheme.

Further particulars from

THE REGISTRAR, ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS  
32 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8QP.  
Tel. No. 01-235 4971

### Property Manager (Technical)

£24,400 – £26,250 (inclusive)

To manage the major technical division of our Housing Department which is responsible for the maintenance of 40,000 tenanted and leasehold properties with a capital improvements programme of £20 million and a revenue repairs budget of £11 million.

Your job title will be Assistant Director of Housing (Technical), reporting directly to the Director of Housing, and you will manage the activities of 170 staff engaged on major and minor works, projects and contracts and technical services. You will need to be professionally qualified and experienced and possess a good knowledge of the working requirements of a local authority particularly if you are now in the private sector.

The work involves regular contacts with Councillors, housing and other departmental managers, tenants and leaseholders representatives. Good written and verbal communication skills will be vital.

If you enjoy a high-activity environment and you consider that you have the necessary management ability and personal qualities for this task the application form and further details are available from the Director of Housing, Town Hall, London SW18 2RL. Telephone: 01-871 6794. Closes: 13th August, 1984.

**Wandsworth**

An equal opportunity employer

For the attention of Mark Glover, 36 Graham Street, London N1 8LL

#### LONDON AND SOUTH-EAST REGION

### REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Based at the Regional Office, Kensington, SE11

Salary: NJC spiral column points 31-36 (with performance bar at 33) + Inner London Weighting.

The region covers the whole of Greater London and the Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; has 12 projects; an annual budget of £2 millions, and a staff establishment of 125.

As a member of the Regional Management Team, the Regional Administrative Officer is responsible for the administrative financial accounting and the statistical and record systems in the region. We are looking for somebody who will have imagination and proven skills in:

Administrative procedures and organisation  
Accounting and budgeting  
Staff supervisor  
Servicing the administrative needs of senior management

The successful applicant will have an H.N.C. in Business Studies or the equivalent, and 5 years' experience in a senior administrative post, with good knowledge of modern business systems. A working knowledge of the application of micro computers to administration and financial accounting would be an advantage.

The society is a Christian organisation which seeks in staff a readiness to grow in Christian faith and life. For application form and further details please telephone Mr D. Lovell, Regional Director on 01-582 1340.

Application form/job description from: Church of England Children's Society, Regional Office, Sutton House, 363A Kensington Road, London SE11. (A4 S.A.E. appreciated).

Closing date: August 8, 1984.

### The Children's Society

### FUNDRAISER/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

£11,136-£13,278 Inclusive

We are a National Charity operating in the field of alcohol and drug abuse.

This is a challenging post and suitable for a person experienced in both general fundraising and, particularly, the raising of grants from statutory bodies. A knowledge of the media would be an advantage. The salary is in accordance with National Joint Council scales.

Please write in the first instance enclosing c.v. to Brian Arbery, Chief Executive.

Turning Point,  
C.A.P. House,  
9/12 Long Lane,  
London EC1A 9HA.  
Tel: 01-808 3847/8.

Closing date 10th August, 1984.

Turning Point is an equal opportunities employer.

### GREENPEACE

### PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ ASSISTANT WILDLIFE CAMPAIGNER

To join Greenpeace. Must, above all, be committed to Greenpeace campaigns and would work primarily on Fur Trade, exploitation of Whales, Dolphins, Seals, Antarctica and Kangaroo imports.

Typing and clean driving licence essential - shorthand an asset - as well as a willingness to become involved at all levels of Greenpeace work.

Closing date for completed applications: 1st August 1984.

For the attention of Mark Glover, 36 Graham Street, London N1 8LL.

## General Appointments

### MANAGERS NEED MANAGERS!

WHEN DID YOU LAST STAND BACK AND TAKE A LONG OBJECTIVE VIEW OF YOUR OWN CAREER?

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Cheshire WA14 2DW. Tel: 061-941 5707.

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Professional Guidance and  
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• 50 Gloucester Place, WC1  
• 01-583 5452 (24 hrs)

### Selling to Retail Pharmacies

A career opportunity with Janssen  
Pharmaceuticals, part of the Janssen &  
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companies.

As part of our expansion programme we  
have formed a new division within Janssen for  
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retail pharmacists and other retail professionals  
such as opticians and dentists.

degree caliber men and women wishing to  
progress their careers with an exciting and go  
ahead company in the following areas - North  
East, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham,  
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If you are aged 22-40, with the ability to  
promote our products to retail pharmacists and  
their staff, as well as ensuring prime sales

positions, we would like to hear from you.  
You will enjoy a competitive salary plus  
bonus with a choice of company car, full  
business expenses, life assurance, pension  
scheme and free BUPA. Career prospects are  
excellent for those with ability and ambition.  
Phone Alan on 01-583 5452 between 9am and  
7pm to arrange to come and see us. Alternatively  
write to Alan Janssen Pharmaceutical Ltd,  
Sharon Leathier, Janssen Pharmaceutical Ltd,  
Grove, Wantage, Oxon OX12 0DQ.

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### Be in charge of your own future

I believe the only limits to someone's  
achievements – and that means money as  
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person's own abilities.

This is the reason I am interested in talking  
to people who believe that given the  
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successful. The answer isn't magic, it  
demands intensive training plus as much  
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Full initial residential and continuous  
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Guaranteed income for on target  
performance. If you are 27+ and seek a  
long term and potentially highly paid  
business opportunity, don't waste time.

Call Jane Boyce on:  
01-937 1582

### FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

£15,000

A young Financial Controller required to take  
charge of all financial aspects of the UK  
division of an American computer software  
company based in the West End. The  
applicant will be responsible for all financial  
and management accounting as well as  
supervising the manufacturing process in the  
UK. As the company has a small  
management team with responsibilities for all  
European manufacturing the role will be  
fulfilling within our rapidly expanding  
company.

Call Phyllis Kline at  
486 7588

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Sales Administrator

for division of international  
company trading world wide.

Duties involve co-ordinating  
orders, stock control, pur-

chasing and customer ser-

vice. Will also set up computer  
systems, keep books and deal  
with customers. Good telephone  
skills and ability to work  
independently. Age: 26-35.  
Salary £12,000-£15,000. W.C.L.

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World famous jewellers, Van  
Cleef and Arpels, have a vacancy  
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of high class jewellery to VIP  
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Please apply with c.v. to:  
153 High Street,  
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£14,000, superannuation,  
expenses.

Detailed C.V., salary history, availabilities and tele-

phone contact number to:

Mr James Platt

Director,

C.B.E.V.E.,

Seymour Mews House,

Seymour Mews,

London W1 1RE

### International Youth Exchange

### UK National Programme Director

for well established, international, non-profit educational organisation. Main thrust initially is UK/US secondary school exchanges but innovative exchanges for youths and students also in mind. Ability to work with local authorities, schools, host families, volunteer groups throughout UK. Graduate with some years relevant experience; experienced communicator and motivator. Extensive travel.

Starting salary £14,000, superannuation, expenses.

Detailed C.V., salary history, availabilities and telephone contact number to:

Mr James Platt

Director,

C.B.E.V.E.,

Seymour Mews House,

Seymour Mews,

London W1 1RE

Interviews – early August

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WE NEED: Two Salespeople, experience  
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General Sales Manager

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# General Appointments

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### Home Counties

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Please reply in confidence quoting reference 5355/M, to M. R. P. Blanckenhagen, Executive Selection Division, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 165 Queen Victoria Street, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

PEAT  
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(Trading and Manufacturing)

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Responsible to the Systems Planning Manager you will play an important role within the Business Systems team in the control of distributed systems planning and its implementation.

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Please send full career details, quoting ref: T7748, and listing separately any companies to which your application should not be forwarded, to Mr. C. Plowman, Riley Advertising (Southern) Limited, Old Court House, Old Court Place, Kensington, London W8 4PD.

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The right person will be rewarded by a competitive salary, company car, BUPA, non-contributory pension scheme and free life insurance.

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Salary Scale 32 £17,046 pa - £21,230 pa (exc. L.W.)

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The principal responsibilities of the postholder are to ensure the effective use of resources and to offer analysis and advice on policy formulation.

Applications are invited from candidates of any managerial discipline with a record of achievement, together with a relevant professional qualification. Consideration would be given to a fixed term secondment in suitable circumstances.

Write with full C.V., or telephone for an application form (quoting the post sought), to R. W. Durdent, Chief Executive, National Health Service Training Authority, Royal Eye Hospital Annex, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XG. Tel: 01-828 8036 Ext 202.

Closing date: Friday, 10th August 1984.

## GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAMMERS

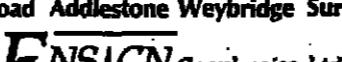
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Applications for both posts are referred to the admissions office of the Royal College of Art, Burlington House, London W1X 8AL. Closing date: 31 August 1984.

# General Appointments

## MOON TURNS BLUE!

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£35,000 O.T.E. High basic salary. Negotiable guarantee.

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The National Sales Manager will report to the Director of Marketing and will co-ordinate activities with his counterpart on the indirect sales side.

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Candidates aged 28-40 should have 3 years experience of managing major accounts in the computer systems field, and some IBM experience. The ability to manage through managers will be important as well as being able to cope with the administration of high volume sales.

Other features of this package include a prestige senior executive car (e.g. Saab), BUPA, pension and excellent opportunities for career development.

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Co-ordinating dealership activities with those of the direct sales operation will be vitally important.

Candidates aged 28-45 should have at least 3 years experience of dealer network management for high volume high-tech products, and an understanding of data communications.

They should have at least 2 years experience of managing a team of Dealer Account Managers.

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061-833 0427

## Victoria and Albert Museum

### Curator of Indian Fine Art

... to specialise in Indian fine art, with particular reference to sculpture. Work will include the identification, cataloguing and labelling of objects; the arrangement, display and general supervision of the collection; answering enquiries from the public; taking part in the departmental programme of publications and advising on acquisitions. The Curator will also play a key role in the planning and installation of permanent exhibition galleries.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in an arts subject, but others will be considered if they have specialised and expert knowledge of particular value to the Indian Department. A knowledge of Indian art and culture is essential. Candidates must be equal opportunity employer.

## Group Managing Director Blantyre Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. Malawi

Applications are invited for the position of Group Managing Director of a long-established, profitable and developing group in Malawi. Activities include printing and packaging, conversion factories, paper and stationery merchandising, daily and weekly newspapers, retail stationery and bookshops, office equipment and supplies, general publishing and an advertising agency.

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The ideal candidate will have a sound knowledge of the printing and allied industries and a successful record including corporate group management, budgeting, financial control, long-term planning and labour relations. Preference will be given to those with top management experience in an African company.

Salary and benefits will be commensurate with this important appointment. Service contract two and a half years. 25% gratuity on gross earnings payable at completion of contract (currently non-taxable). One month's overseas leave for each year of service. Company house and car.

Please write in confidence, enclosing career details and quoting reference 6092/1, to E. M. Neil, Executive Selection Division, Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co., 165 Queen Victoria St, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

**PEAT  
MARWICK**

## DEALING ROOM ASSISTANT

Precious metals company, Central London, seeks an Assistant in the International Dealing Room. No experience necessary, but must be quick, numerate and aware. Economics graduate preferred. Age not over 23. Start immediately.

Phone Louise Shone 01-404 0873

## A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

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Box 0641B The Times

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Mrs. Joan Wilferson,  
The British Petroleum Company plc,  
Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BU.

Or alternatively ask for David Watson on 01-920 8141 for further information and a confidential discussion.

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## DIRECTOR, TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

### The job

To head one of the three operational groups in our H.Q. Department of Technical and Marketing Services based at Ilkley, West Yorkshire, which supports I.W.S. Branches throughout the world. Duties include the planning and running of a programme of work, mainly in the areas of mechanical and chemical processing, aimed at increasing the efficiency of wool processing and wool product manufacture, improving the performance characteristics of wool and assisting the two product groups, Apparel Products and Interior Textiles, in developing new wool products. He/she will also be responsible for liaison with grower country and other R. & D. laboratories.

### The organisation

The International Wool Secretariat is a non-profit making organisation set up and founded by the major wool producing countries of the world to promote the use of wool. It works from mill to retail level in 31 countries to stimulate and satisfy a high level of demand for wool. One of its principal marketing tools is the Woolmark.

**The candidate**  
Ideally the successful candidate will be in the age range 30-50, educated to highest degree level in science, engineering or textiles and have extensive experience at a senior level in industry or a development-orientated work area. He/she will be capable of motivating a group of around 60 staff and handling the complex problems involved in taking a varied range of projects from inception to successful industrial implementation. Considerable international travel is likely.

A salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the job is offered together with a company car. Other conditions of service are as expected of an international organisation.



Application forms are available  
(tel: 0943 601555); or a full curriculum vitae  
should be returned to the Administration  
Manager, International Wool Secretariat,  
Development Centre, Valley Drive, Ilkley,  
W. Yorkshire, LS29 8PB.

## FINANCIAL DIRECTOR Location - Melbourne, Australia

The Portland House Group is a substantial private corporate group with interests in Australia and Overseas in investment banking, exploration for oil, gas and minerals, bloodstock, property investment and engineering merchandising.

As a result of regrouping of senior executive duties the Group wishes to appoint a young (25-40) qualified person to the position of Group Financial Director.

Applicants must be prepared to accept full responsibility for Group accounting and budgetary control and contribute to forward policies.

Applicant should have an active entrepreneurial mind, possess drive and initiative and be orientated towards soundly based expansion.

Formal qualifications in accounting and experience with computers are essential.

A top level salary package will be negotiated plus incentive arrangements.

A representative of the Company will be in London between the 28th July and 2nd August for interviews.

Applicants may telephone Mr S Bratchie for an initial discussion if they wish before making a written application giving full C.V. Please send full particulars to:

S. Bratchie  
47 Lancaster Gate House  
London W2 3NA  
Telephone 01-258 3936

## Editor

Standard Chartered is one of Britain's larger international banking groups with assets exceeding £22 billion and more than 2,000 offices in over 60 countries. The Bank's Economic Department, which is located in the City, wishes to appoint an experienced Editor for the "Standard Chartered Review", a monthly publication covering economic, financial and political developments in the many countries where the Group operates.

Please write, giving relevant personal data and career history to: Peter Barnes, Recruitment Officer, UK Personnel Services Department, Standard Chartered Bank PLC, 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

**Standard Chartered**

The Times guide to career choice

## How important is design?

In the last year design has become fashionable in business circles. Mrs Thatcher, with her personal commitment to design, has played an important part in its promotion, starting with a Downing Street design seminar and more recently through the Department of Industry's Design for Profit scheme aimed at encouraging companies to make use of design.

The failure in British business is considered, at least in part, to be due to its failure to make use of designers. Britain, with its world renowned design education system and some of the world's best designers, has proved unable to use these talents within British business.

British businessmen, it seems, are unable to recognize the value of design. This is not surprising for design rarely figures in most management courses and John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, said that "it ought to be inconceivable for someone doing a business studies course not to spend part of that course considering design - and we are very far from that state of affairs".

In other words, all managers need to be aware of what design is and how to use design within their company. However, the use of design and its implementation is in itself a specialized role - that of design management.

According to Peter Gorb, head of the design management unit at the London Business School, effective management of design suffers from a culture gap. Most managers still view design as something airy-fairy, carried out by academic failures. Designers are supposedly less well endowed with skills in numeracy and literacy, their visual skills are very much second best, thought to be, by and large, for ephemeral and trivial ends.

Business culture puts the emphasis on numeracy and literacy, but fails to appreciate the use of the ability to visualize and reproduce what is seen. It also ignores that design is concerned with the use of analogies (for example, plans and models), although the ability to make use of analogies is central to effective management.

Design is about doing, and perhaps some of the current industrial malaise stems from a management preference for thought rather than action. Designers themselves are also responsible for the lack of interest shown by British business.

Many designers fail to appreciate commercial realities and also do not understand how to work within a company structure. Many suffer from assuming that designers alone are creative, and fail to understand the creativity of other disciplines.

The culture gap between designers and managers has resulted in the emergence of a relatively new discipline - design management, which attempts to maximise the use of designers and their talents for the achievement of company ends.

Design management is not, as its name might suggest, teaching design

Corinne Julius asks why British business looks with such a wary eye at the value of specialised design

ers how to manage their practices, nor how to teach designers to communicate with the commercial world. Rather it is the planning and control of the design function within an organisation.

Design management is part of the interdisciplinary resources... to be employed in making commercial decisions.

What then is design? In part it is a planning process for products - be it a consumer item, an environment or a means of communicating information. Design is not just a creative process, but involves working within the constraints and opportunities of the manufacturing and marketing functions. It is a problem - solving activity which can make a contribution to profits.

### Four major areas where design really works

The design function in any organization may cover any one or more of four major areas and the design manager is responsible for all four. In the majority of manufacturing companies the product is a primary concern for most managers. Designers are concerned with the planning and development of a product in conjunction with the research, production, marketing and sales departments.

The second area of design involvement is the environmental one - the context in which the effective purpose of the organisation (the manufacture of products, or provision of services) can be most efficiently achieved. The environment affects those who work in it, but also embodies how an organisation invites others to see it - for example in retailing or banking.

Communication is the third area for design - information design is the way that organizational purposes are controlled and communicated, for example promotional literature, and management information systems. As this aspect of design is the most familiar, it is what many managers perceive design to be.

The fourth area is that of corporate identity design, in which design is used to describe the organization, by investigating and improving the ways in which not only the products, but the environments in which they are produced, and the information systems which are used to communicate about both are made to cohere and reinforce the corporate personality. Design management is concerned with the effective use of all the different aspects of design within an

organisation. To Wally Ollins, a senior partner of Woolf Ollins, one of Britain's (and the world's) best known design practices, anyone starting out in design management is "on to a good thing".

While there are relatively few openings for design managers at present, Wally Ollins feels that companies are rapidly beginning to appreciate the commercial success that design management can bring.

He cites Burtons who have greatly increased their market share since the employment of a major design practice to define their corporate identity. Similarly, the Habitat/Mothercare group clearly believe in design management and the implementation of their design policy has helped to boost profits by 33 per cent in the last year.

Sir Terence Conran is, by training, a designer and most design managers have a background in design. Jane Priestman of the British Airport Authority, one of Britain's most influential design managers, is on record as thinking that future design managers are likely to continue to be designers or at least creative individuals.

Others, like Peter Gorb of the London Business School, would not agree. Peter Gorb sees the role of design manager as a management function, and design managers as coming from some form of business background.

Most of today's design managers have learned at work. However, since 1982 the London Business School has introduced a design management element, not only into its MBA programme, but also into courses for senior managers. Their design management courses are unique and are being monitored with interest here and abroad.

Design managers now are employed in both the state and private sectors. For example, British Airports Authority has a strong design management team and so does the Post Office.

Wally Ollins cites the army as a good example of design management. While not necessarily praising the aesthetics of their design programme, he feels it reflects a strong planned, coherent image in everything it produces, from uniform to publicity materials. Many large private corporations, such as Olivetti, employ design managers and smaller organisations are following suit.

Jobs for design managers are advertised in the specialist design and media press, occasionally under such names as identity or image managers. In seeking new openings, Wally Ollins recommends the direct approach. He suggests looking at companies using design management successfully and then approaching their less profitable competitors to point out why their rivals have done so well and at the same time asking for a job.

• MARKETPLACE last Thursday was by Philip Schofield

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JA-724

## Industrial Post Doctoral Fellowships

The Metals Research Laboratories of Olin Corporation, a major U.S. metals facility in New Haven, Connecticut, has several openings for recent Ph.D. graduates in metallurgy or materials science.

These Industrial Fellowships are in process metallurgy, solidification, physical metallurgy, chemical metallurgy and ceramics. Appointments will be for a maximum of 2 years at a stipend of \$34,000 per annum. Relocation and travel expenses to and from the U.S.A. will be provided.

A fellowship is also open for physical or materials scientist with Post-Doctoral experience in analytical electron microscopy. A fully equipped Philips 420 A.E.M. and complementary SEM and TEM facilities are available.

Applications with curriculum vitae, including school and undergraduate performance, academic honours, graduation date, reports of publications, if any, together with three references, references should be submitted no later than August 8th to: PCB Direct, 64 Baker Street, London, W1M 2AE. Qualified candidates will be contacted and invited for interviews during August/September in England.

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## ANIMAL DISEASES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

### SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Scientific Director of the Association located at Moredun Research Institute, Edinburgh.

The Association is funded by an annual grant from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and forms part of the Agricultural and Food Research Service. This service includes four Institutes concerned with research on the diseases of farm animals and the Moredun Institute has particular responsibility for research into infectious diseases of sheep and some work with cattle.

Applicants should preferably have a veterinary qualification, must have experience in veterinary research and administrative experience.

Salary scale presently £19,243 to £23,159 - non contributory superannuation scheme. There is an equal opportunities post. Assistance may be given with relocation expenses to the successful candidate.

Applications giving the names and addresses of 3 referees should be sent to the Secretary, Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Research Institute, 408 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh, EH17 7TH from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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## APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL

The Federation is seeking a successor to Mr L. A. Woodburn-Bamberger who is retiring on December 31, 1984.

Persons interested in being considered for this office are invited to write, in confidence, to the President at Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, London, WC2H 7DL, not later than August 12, 1984.

THE TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION

## Sales training for graduates in the world of international publishing (London based)

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